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THE TIMES

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'Sus' law is dead, judges confirm

Two judges held on appeal that a prosecution brought by the Metropolitan Police under the controversial, and now defunct, "sus" law was illegal. Their ruling confirms that the law is to be considered a dead letter. The relevant section of the Vagrancy Act, 1824, has been replaced by the Criminal Attempts Act Page 2

Armed men near Pope arrested

Police arrested an armed Nigerian trying to force his way into the Lagos stadium, shortly before the Pope celebrated Mass, the Nigerian news agency reported. A group carrying a loaded pistol were arrested at Kaduna after the Pope's visit Page 6

Gas users face 23pc rise

Domestic gas bills are expected to rise by 23 per cent over the next year. They will go up by 12 per cent in April and a further 10 per cent in October. Industry's gas bills are also to rise sharply Page 2

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY

Award for The Times

Granada Television's "What the Papers Say" panel has named the Editor of *The Times* as Editor of the Year. Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Opposition, and the Liberal leader, Mr David Steel, made the presentations of the awards Page 2

More readers

The circulation of *The Times* for July-December 1981 was 297,787, representing an increase of 6.71 per cent on the same period of 1980 (when it was 279,059). This is the highest percentage increase in its field.

Penlee praise

Mrs Margaret Thatcher paid tribute to the "remarkable people" of the lifeboat organization at a service in Truro Cathedral, to commemorate the deaths of the men lost in the Penlee lifeboat disaster Page 3

US-Israel rift

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, appealed to President Reagan to scrap any planned sale of arms to Jordan Page 6

Namibian split

The multiracial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in Namibia has been effectively destroyed as a serious political force with the resignation of Mr Peter Kalangula, the party president and leader of the influential Ovambo grouping Page 6

Muggings rise

An increase in muggings and robberies, described as "massive" is worrying police officers. Rises have been reported in areas affected by riots last summer Back page

London derby

Tottenham Hotspur, the FA Cup holders, have been drawn away to Chelsea in the quarter finals. West Bromwich Albion and Coventry City, the only other first division clubs left in the competition, meet each other Page 17

TROUBLED ALLIES

In the first of a series of four articles by former national leaders on the state of the alliance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser from 1976 to 1980, asks whether the relationship between Nato and the Warsaw Pact countries is still entirely valid. He argues that the question must be asked if we are to avoid a re-ignition of the Cold War Page 10

Oil rig sinks in storm and 84 crew lost at sea

From Christopher Thomas, New York, Feb 15

All 84 men who abandoned a sinking oil rig in raging storms and 50ft high waves off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada, were feared dead tonight. The rig's three 42ft lifeboats were located by air rescue teams within a five-mile radius but there was no sign of life.

Aircrews reported seeing bodies in the water, but blizzard conditions prevented a count. One lifeboat was found capsized, the stern of another was low in the water and a third was apparently drifting without control. Three empty lifecrafts and debris were also seen.

Reports from St John's said the rig had sunk and that the site had been identified by helicopter through the rig's anchor buoys and wave-rider buoys.

The rig, Ocean Ranger, operated by Mobil Oil Canada Ltd, disappeared beneath the sea 160 miles off St John's on the island of Newfoundland. It was one of the world's largest semi-submersible platforms, 395ft by 262ft and self-propelled. All that remained tonight were anchor buoys and wave-rider buoys.

Rescue teams reported minimum visibility, heavy sleet and snow, winds of 70 mph and a 50ft swell. "It would be just about impossible to rescue anybody even if we found them", Mobil officials said. St John's rescue boats, however, managed to bring some bodies on board.

A helicopter crewman said he managed to touch the lifejacket of one of the bodies in the water but was unable to lift him out because of heavy spray from the waves. The pilot of the first rescue helicopter to reach the area said the four or five bodies he saw were wearing survival suits and life jackets.

Mobil said the Ocean Ranger, which was launched in 1976, has been drilling off Newfoundland for about 1½ years and in the present location since last November. Semi-submersible rigs, which float partly under water, are used to drill in water that is too deep for them to fasten legs to the ocean floor.

The severe winter storm hit the area late Sunday and strong winds continued on Monday. Two other rigs, the Sedco-706 and Zapata Ugland, were drilling in the vicinity of the Ocean Ranger and held out against the storm, but men on the Ocean Ranger began taking to the lifeboats at 1.15 am local time after the rig listed to 15 degrees in 100 mph winds.

The Halifax rescue centre said the boat turned over about 3.10 am local time. It did not know how many men were in it. The supply tugs Seaforth Highlander and Neutor were at the scene and were searching for survivors. The rig was equipped with survival suits which would keep a man alive for about an hour if the crew had time to put them on.

Forty-eight of the missing people are from Newfoundland and most of the rest are Americans. Mobil could not say tonight whether any Britons were aboard.

The fibreglass lifeboats, sausage shaped and completely enclosed, are normally capable of withstanding severe Atlantic storms. Each can take at least 50 people. But the sighting of one partially inflated and empty life raft tonight suggests that there was not time for everybody to get aboard. Mobil said that radio contact had been lost

Two Sikorsky S-61 helicopters under contract to Mobil arrived at the scene at 4.30 am and returned after several hours after sighting bodies in the water. A Buffalo fixed wing aircraft was also at the site. Two 100-foot flat bottomed worker boats used to supply the rigs were assisting 4 tugs tonight in tracking the two lifeboats but storms prevented lines being attached. "The last thing we want is to do something that might break up the boats," Mobil said. Two additional workboats were tonight on their way.

Ocean Ranger was built by Mitsubishi industries in Japan with capacity to drill to 7,600 metres. It got its stability from pumping sea water into ballast tanks and had no anchors or legs on the ocean floor.



Three killed in Ben Nevis avalanches

By Ronald Faux

Three climbers were swept to their deaths by avalanches on Ben Nevis yesterday. One of the dead was a woman. Five other climbers were injured. The dead are believed to be English holidaymakers.

The climbers were swept off the treacherous North-East face of Britain's highest mountain when a wall of snow broke away.

Police said fresh snow had fallen on ice, creating classic avalanche conditions. They warned climbers last night to keep off the 4,400ft peak.

The first avalanche left two climbers dead. Half an hour later an avalanche in Gardeyloo Gully nearby killed one and left three injured. Helicopters from the RAF station at Leuchars ferried mountain rescuers and stretchers to the foot of the cliff at 3,500 feet. A search with dogs and probes found three injured climbers who were flown to hospital at Fort William. Then the rescue team found two dead in Castle Gully. Altogether five avalanche victims were taken to hospital.

At Laggan, 15 miles away another avalanche struck 11 climbers. Ten escaped without serious injury but one was taken to hospital with a broken leg.

Mr Hamish McInnes, the climbing expert who lives in Glencoe, described conditions yesterday as "absolutely treacherous".

Police said the names of the victims would be released when next of kin had been informed.

The first alarm came at 12.30 when two members of the Lochaber mountain rescue team were on their way to service an emergency radio in a hut on Ben Nevis. Mr Andy Nicol, secretary of the team, said the first alert was of an avalanche in Castle Gully. The two members, who were policemen, took a stretcher and first-aid equipment to the casualties. A helicopter from Leuchars was called. Half an hour later they heard the second avalanche in Gardeyloo Gully. Four rescuers were lowered by helicopter into the gully and found four climbers including the girl who was apparently dead.

They were airlifted to hospital as news came through that two people were missing in the Castle Gully avalanche. The bodies of two men were found shortly afterwards. They had fallen about 300 feet.

How the SAS heroes dared to win



Bill Warhurst

SAS men dropping from helicopters in a mock raid on the roof of Pinewood Studios' main building in Buckinghamshire yesterday. The building, restructured to look like the residence of the American Ambassador in Regent's Park, London, features in a new film, "Who Dares Wins", the regimental motto. The film was inspired by the Iranian Embassy siege and improves on some of the anti-terrorist tactics used.

MEPs call for petrol free of lead in EEC

From George Clark
Strasbourg, Feb 15

In line with what Mrs Thatcher suggested in the House of Commons last week, Conservative MEPs at the European Parliament in Strasbourg today called for an EEC directive to ensure that all cars marketed in Community countries from January 1, 1985 will be manufactured to take lead-free petrol and be required to run on such petrol.

Mr Stanley Johnson, Conservative MEP for Wight and Hampshire East, who tabled a motion, said he had done so in collaboration with Mr Des Wilson, of the Campaign for Lead-free Air (Clear) and in the light of advice given to the Department of Health and Social Security by its chief medical officer concerning brain damage to children.

He recalled Mrs Thatcher's statement that if progress was to be made on reducing the lead content of petrol it would have to be in concert with Britain's European partners.

Under a directive of 1978, the maximum lead content of petrol is limited in all member states to 0.4 grammes per litre, though individual countries can require that it be as low as 0.15 grammes per litre (the British requirement).

Pointing out that the Japanese, Australians and Americans already have lead-free requirements, Mr Johnson said that British car-makers should be preparing for a change in the law, otherwise the Japanese might have almost a monopoly of sales of lead-free cars.

"There should be no difficulty in providing lead-free petrol at garages," he said. "Cars made and put on the market before the cut-off date of January 1, 1985, would continue to run on present grades."

Danger to foetus, page 3



Dispute threatening 16,000 jobs says BR

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Lord McCarthy's report on the rail dispute will be published this morning when footplatemen stage their sixteenth one-day stoppage. New attempts will be made to bring British Rail and the unions together to find a solution to the dispute on the basis of the committee of inquiry's report.

Final touches were being made to the report yesterday as BR announced in a "special crisis issue" of its newspaper *Railnews* that 16,000 jobs were now at risk because of the strike. The threatened jobs are in addition to the 38,000 planned to disappear between 1981 and 1985.

It is understood that the three parties to the inquiry, British Rail, the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Salaried Staffs Association were given an outline of the report last night and will receive full copies early today.

General secretaries of the unions, along with senior BR officials, will go to the London offices of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service to discuss the inquiry's findings. It is expected that Mr Pat Lowry, Acas chairman, will then try to draw into talks the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) which earlier refused to cooperate.

The Aslef executive meets this morning and is scheduled to discuss what disruption there will be to services next week, in addition to the strikes already announced for Thursday and Sunday.

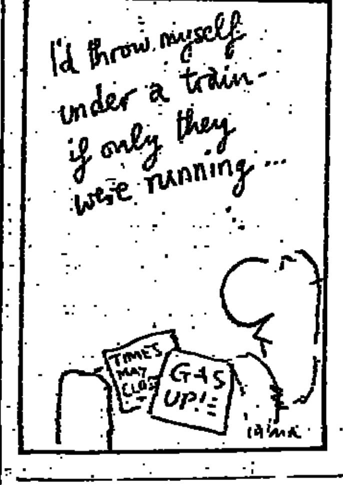
A meeting of the BR board postponed from last Friday, is to be held later today and will discuss its attitude to the inquiry report. It is widely thought that the committee will recommend that BR pays the 3 per cent increase it has been withholding from Aslef members but will also make recommendations designed to secure a swift agreement on flexible rostering for footplate staff.

However Mr Ray Buckton, Aslef general secretary again made it clear yesterday that his executive would not accept an inquiry report which placed conditions on the payment of the 3 per cent.

Mr Buckton, along with Mr Sidney Weighell and Mr Tom Jenkins, general secretaries of the NUR and TSSA respectively, met Mr Joseph Gormley president of the National Union of Mineworkers to discuss miners' support for the train drivers.

Mr Weighell had warned the miners to avoid taking any action which would worsen the dispute and the union leaders agreed that any problems involving blacking of extra coal deliveries by road, when there were train strikes, should be resolved locally.

Referring to the claimed jobs loss Mr Buckton said the full responsibility for it happening had to be laid fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the British Railways Board.



Europe puts pressure on US

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Feb 15

EEC finance ministers agreed today to step up the pressure on the United States to modify its economic and monetary policies to achieve less volatile movements in interest rates and the value of the dollar.

They met as the dollar rose to its highest levels since last summer against European currencies and the Japanese yen, fuelled by fears that the continuing surge in the American money supply will lead to further increases in United States interest rates there.

Mr Wilfried Martens, the Belgian Prime Minister, and Mr Leo Tindemans, Foreign Minister, will meet President Reagan in Washington on Wednesday to tell him of the Community's serious concern about United States policies.

Mr Willy de Clercq, the Belgian finance minister, said the two men would tell Mr Reagan that Europe wanted "real consultations" with the United States with the aim of obtaining a consensus on monetary, fiscal and currency policies on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr de Clercq told a press conference that the EEC finance ministers had agreed today that American policies were damaging economic activity in the EEC, but he ruled out any suggestion of independent action by the Community at this stage.

However, the problems posed by the United States simultaneously pursuing an expansive fiscal policy and a tight monetary policy are making the EEC countries look at ways of improving the European Monetary System.

The ministers agreed today that there was scope for increasing the private use of the European Currency Unit. The fledgling currency that is supposed to be at the centre of the system, and for reinforcing the convergence of economic performance in the 10 member states.

Dr Horst Schulmann, chairman of the EEC's influential monetary committee, told the meeting that the Community's case would be more persuasive if the member states could solve their own economic problems and speak in all areas of policy with one voice.

But if this statement was intended to encourage Britain to join the EMS, it had little discernible impact.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said there was no change in Britain's attitude to the EMS. Mr De Clercq said he was "living with lots of hope" that Britain would become a full member of the EMS, but admitted that he had learnt nothing new from the British representative.

Troubled allies, page 10

Belfast shipyard facing loss of 1,000 jobs

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Up to a thousand jobs at Harland & Wolff, the Belfast shipbuilding and engineering group, could be axed within the next few weeks.

The company, Northern Ireland's largest single employer, which has received £137m in government aid over the past few years, is desperately short of new orders to maintain employment, especially for steel working trades.

All four ships on its present order book—two liquified petroleum gas carriers for charter by Shell and two tankers for British Petroleum—are due for delivery by the middle of next year.

A warning that lack of orders could lead to redundancies among the company's 7,000 workers was sounded by Dr Vivian Wadsworth, the chairman, last December.

With no new orders, and a further deterioration in the company's finances, the prospect of redundancies in the yard represents a serious dilemma for Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Mr Prior is due this week to announce his decision on whether to provide more aid to the ailing De Lorean car company in west Belfast.

The redundancies threat at Harlands prompted the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists to announce that he and his colleague, Mr Peter Robinson MP for Belfast, East, would ask Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, to direct a £25m bulk carrier order for the British Steel Corporation to the Belfast yard.

14-year low for factory output

By David Blake
Economic Editor

Manufacturing output fell to its lowest for over 14 years in December, according to official figures published yesterday. The 2.3 per cent drop came after a 1.9 per cent fall in November and dealt a blow to Government hopes that the economy is recovering from the recession.

Total industrial production also went down by 1.1 per cent in December, in spite of a sharp boost in energy production because of the cold weather.

Bad weather is to blame for at least part of the December downturn. Many factories had to shut down or cut their production because workers and components could not get through the snow.

But even without the impact of the weather, which is likely to have an equal effect on January figures, industrial production showed some signs of faltering.

The signs of weakening output come at the worst moment for Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had been hoping to encourage industrial recovery without big tax concessions in his next Budget.

But the figures are unlikely to deflect him from his view that the worst of the recession is over and that industrial output will recover gently throughout 1982.

The Treasury had expected that the growth in production seen in the autumn of 1981 would falter around the turn of the year. Much of the boost to demand seen in the late summer and early autumn came from a near end to the rundown of stocks.

Companies which had lived throughout the recession by using up the stocks which they had built up earlier started relying on production once again.

During the rest of this year the Government hopes that some recovery in industrial investment and increased exports will provide extra demand.

But this takes time to make itself felt and companies may have become worried around Christmas by signs that the consumers, who had been spending right through the worst months of the recession, were starting to cut back.

Figures for December alone are distorted by the weather, but estimates for the last three months of the year show the varying pattern of industrial development between different sectors.

Leyland strike talks fail

Management-union talks aimed at ending the strike by 12,000 workers at Leyland Vehicles broke down in London last night. BL has given a warning that it will end truck and bus manufacturing permanently at Leyland, Lancashire, and Bathgate, near Edinburgh, unless the strike ends soon.

Warsaw is back to kissing hands

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw, Feb 15

The girls are back, of course, standing in a hazy defile in the potted plant foyers in the few central Warsaw hotels unoccupied by police or militia. The conversationalists are back too, neither more nor less discriminating than the girls, touting for gullible listeners and reaching for well padded metaphors.

In the Hortex café overlooking the Marszalkowska thoroughfare, a venerable sage rehearses his lines: "You talk to me about martial law; but I tell you, it's simply bad opera, Puccini with lyrics by Clausewitz.

"The state of war is the extension of reformist politics by other means. Do you believe that? Do you believe in paradoxes with happy endings?"

One strains to hear because he has chosen to speak broken French rather than listen to broken Polish. The students near by giggle, they have heard it before, here in the Hortex and in other cafés; but not since martial law.

For the first time in two months, people are not worrying about informers, about guarding tongues and not meeting foreigners. For the past few weeks, conversation has been an ailing form, rather like theatre in Macclesfield or experimental dance in Svedlovsk. Now it is back, though as a substitute for action rather than an optional extra.

The suspended animation is over; the sense of shock has faded. Sometimes that expresses itself in open protest—in Poznan, in Gdansk—sometimes in covert protest—in Wroclaw, in Lodz, in the capital—but more often than not in a species of contempt that has little to do with political activism.

Before the "war"—as they have dubbed martial law—the Poles, it seemed, used to commute between feelings of cheerful pessimism and messianic hope. Now, they position themselves somewhere on a spectrum of cynicism. Some say: "It won't last, nothing does". Other say: "It will probably last much longer than we all think; but who cares?—we can get on with other things."

The most surprising feature to survive the last troubled months has been the concept "standards", a curiously Victorian pride in achievement or behaviour. A tailor has been recommended to me by a colleague and it seemed that a visit was in order if only to see how craftsmen are surviving.

This man has the breezy resourcefulness of an army quartermaster. "Yes", he says, with one of those physically objective glances that distinguish tailors, surgeons and undertakers, "Tweed jackets, are no problem".

He brings out two rolls of cloth, not really tweed but something similar, one an odd splintered orange shade, the other an exaggerated green,

Continued on back page, col 5

Judges' ruling spells end to 'sus' law charges

By Frances Gibb

A prosecution brought by the Metropolitan Police under the controversial and now defunct "sus" law, or section 4 of the Vagrancy Act, 1824, was held to be illegal by two High Court judges yesterday.

In a test ruling which will affect more than a hundred potential prosecutions throughout London, Lord Justice Ackner and Mr Justice Woolf allowed an appeal by a student, aged 19, against a decision by Mr Eric Crowther, stipendiary magistrate at West London.

They held the magistrate was wrong in law to reject a submission on November 10 last year that he had no jurisdiction to try the defendant on a "sus" charge brought before the Act was abolished last year, but not heard until afterwards, and ordered the charge to be dropped.

The ruling means that the highly unpopular "sus" law, which was repealed when the Criminal Attempts Act came into force on August 27, 1981 after considerable public concern over its use, is well and truly a dead letter.

Giving judgment for both judges, Mr Justice Woolf said that whenever there was a repeal of a criminal offence, there would be anomalies. On any interpretation of the Criminal Attempts Act, a person who committed an offence just before that Act came into force, which would have been capable of prosecution under section 4 of the Vagrancy Act, would no longer be capable of being prosecuted after the Act was implemented.

"The Act has to apply the ruling at a fixed point and that fixed point must in certain circumstances be arbitrary", Mr Justice Woolf said.

He added that it had to be remembered that the High Court was concerned with whether a member of the public should be subject to penal consequences under a statutory provision.

"In such a situation, if there is doubt, in my view the proper approach is to take a view that will result in the subject not being under liability for criminal prosecution."

After the two hours and a half hearing, Mr Neville Kesselman, solicitor for the student, Casimir Simeon, of Tottenham, north London, said: "This is a vindication of what I argued before the magistrate. I am gratified that the uncertainty has been resolved. This means that some 125 cases are no longer capable of being prosecuted and charges must be dropped."

Mr Vivian Robinson, counsel for the Commissioner for the Metropolitan Police, said considerable anomalies and injustices would result if the appeal was upheld.

If two people were arrested on "sus" charges at the same time, but for some reason the trial of one was held up until after August 27 when "sus" was repealed, one defendant could be found guilty and the other get off because no prosecution could be brought.

There were 35 such cases fixed for hearing in London, he said, and 95 unexecuted warrants arising from the failure of defendants to appear at court when bailed to answer "sus" charges, 74 of which were issued prior to August 27

Of those, 13 involved cases where one defendant had appeared in court but the co-defendant, whose trial had been held up, did not. "So 13 people will be able to say: 'My co-defendant was convicted and had a sentence imposed, but I escaped any conviction'", Mr Robinson argued. "If Parliament had intended so wide an anomaly it would have said so in the clearest terms."

He added that in repealing the Vagrancy Act, Parliament had, in section 9 of the Criminal Attempts Act, preserved the spirit of the Vagrancy Act. That section included the offence of interfering with vehicles "which was one of the most prevalent areas to which section 4 used to apply.

"Parliament there quite obviously intended in that Act to preserve a part of the Vagrancy Act provisions", he said. Of the 35 cases fixed for a hearing, 14 were of this kind. If the appeal was upheld, the defendant "could escape the consequences of an activity which Parliament still considers to be objectionable".

Law report, page 8

Tebbit not to seek abolition of union levy

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The Government has decided that it will not act to curtail the special relationship between trade unionists and the Labour Party by changing the rules on the unions's political levy.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, is understood to have set his face against any alteration of the present arrangements under which workers, if their union is affiliated to the Labour Party, have to "contract out" if they want to stop paying the levy.

Some Tory backbenchers have argued that the rules should be altered so that employees would have to "contract in" to pay the levy. They have recently been joined by senior Social Democrat politicians who are anxious to snap the financial umbilical cord between the unions and the Labour Party.

Mr Tebbit believes that the financing of political parties is a complex issue that has to be dealt with in the round, rather than by a legislative assault on the funding of one party.

He is also unlikely to go further than his new Employment Bill, which provides for damages of up to £250,000 for unlawful conduct in defiance of new regulations governing industrial action.

Mr Tebbit prides himself on not having had to guillotine a Bill during its parliamentary progress, but it seems certain that he is ready to curtail debate by MPs of his controversial measures if they run into a Labour filibuster.

At this stage no serious challenges are expected to the proposed legislation during its passage through a Commons committee, but if there are delays that threaten to prevent the second stage of the labour-law reforms reaching the statute book this summer, he will invoke a parliamentary timetable.

The Secretary of State is also examining the operation of statutory wages councils which have been giving wage rises to the lower-paid substantially higher than the norm for settlements desired by the Government.

His department is also reviewing the results of arbitration awards, particularly in public service and nationalized industries. It may also produce measures to lessen the number of circumstances in which unions, in dispute over pay, can unilaterally go to arbitration.

Mr Tebbit accepts the line laid down by Mr James Prior, his predecessor, that arbitration should be available in wage disputes, particularly where they concern government employees, only if both sides agree to that course of action.



Brian Harris

Mr Harold Evans, with Mr Michael Foot at the award ceremony yesterday.

'Times' won award, editor says

By David Hewson

Mr Harold Evans, editor of The Times was named Editor of the Year by Granada Television's What The Papers Say programme yesterday.

Mr Brian Inglis, who has worked with the programme since it began in 1956, said when announcing the award: "In the year he (Mr Evans) has been editor he has changed it almost out of all recognition.

"All of us (in the panel of judges) had some brickbats as well as some bouquets to deliver but we agreed that to have carried through such a formidable revolution without sending Times readers screaming to the Telegraph or Guardian was a remarkable achievement.

Both Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, and Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, who jointly made the award presentations, wished the newspaper well during the next few crucial days, although in the case of Mr Foot, not without a few jocular asides.

Mr Evans told the awards ceremony that the credit was to The Times and not himself. "We have five days in which to save The Times", and "The journalists there are dedicatedly behind the management in this attempt to make it viable.

"I want to thank you for your interest and support because without the attention of the rest of the press, which has been first class, we wouldn't have brought this on to the agenda of the nation.

"I am dedicated to the quality of The Times and, in view of recent controversy, to its independence, but I recognize that that requires viability."

Other awards were:

Newspaper of the year, the Daily Mirror.

Reporter of the year, Neal Ascherson, of The Observer, for his reports from Poland.

Columnist of the year, Roy Hattersley, the Labour politician, for his column in the Listener.

Cartoonist of the year, Michael Heath, for his work in, among other publications, The Sunday Times, Private Eye, Punch and the Spectator.

Four awards were made to mark the programme's silver jubilee, to people who were chosen as being worthy to represent the era which has just passed. They were to the Daily Express cartoonist Giles, the Observer columnist Katherine Whitehorn, the Daily Mirror columnist Keith Waterhouse, and the satirical magazine Private Eye.

The television programme of the proceedings will be transmitted on Thursday evening on independent television.

Science report

Pacific birth of tidal waves

By the Staff of "Nature"

A tidal wave half an inch high has been detected off the Pacific coast of America, the first such wave to be detected in the open ocean. Not the kind of thing to destroy homes and factories on the coast, you may think. But the giant tidal waves of the Pacific are in fact only a little higher, a few inches perhaps.

The trouble comes when those rare waves, which are very long and extremely fast-moving (a few hundred miles an hour is typical), pile up on the coast. There, on the shelving sea-floor, they build up into giants higher than houses and cause swift torrents that can drain and refill harbours, doing immense damage. So some means of detecting them in the open ocean could be useful.

The half-inch wave was observed by a French oceanographer, Dr Jean Filloux, who is at present working at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, California. Dr Filloux and his group have set up pressure detectors at different places on the bed of the north-east Pacific. Twice a minute the detectors take recordings of the weight of water above them; and they are sensitive enough to measure minute changes in the water height.

Every now and then, Dr Filloux collects some of the recordings to analyze back in California, and in one he has now found a clear record of the passage of a series of tidal waves (or tsunami as they are properly called; the word means harbour-wave in Japanese).

Tsunami are caused not by tides, but by undersea earthquakes which suddenly change the ocean level. In the first part of Dr Filloux's record there is a sharp fluctuation which can be traced back to an earthquake off the Mexican coast. This shiver in the record comes not from a change in water level, Dr Filloux believes, but from the arrival of the first seismic wave from the earthquake through the rock of the ocean floor.

What follows about ninety minutes later is a slow, regular oscillation of pressure which cannot be correlated with rock movements but must come from a motion of the sea surface. Over about two hours, the sea appears to have risen and fallen about four times by about half an inch. The time of arrival of the wave, and the time it took to pass, were just what would be expected of a tsunami generated by the Mexico earthquake, whose exact timing was known well by seismic observations at land-based stations.

Thus it seems clear that Dr Filloux has detected a travelling tsunami, and that he should be able to do the same again with his other detectors. In principle that could be used to give warnings, if only the pressure wave signals could be transmitted automatically to land, perhaps by surface buoy and satellite, in time for the warning to be useful.

At present the only warnings are the indications of earthquakes in regions known generate tsunamis, but since such earthquakes only create the devastating waves roughly one quake in five, there is sometimes a reluctance to take the warnings seriously.

Pressure wave detection, in conjunction with seismic observations, could give a more certain warning of an oncoming tsunami, as well as an indication of its size. Unfortunately, the satellite recording system may prove to be prohibitively expensive. Source: Geophysical Research Letters (Vol 9, p 25), 1982.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

REVIEW OF BUGGING GUIDELINES

The Home Office is reviewing the secret guidelines issued to chief constables for the use of special surveillance equipment such as microphones, Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said yesterday (Stewart Tendler writes).

In a written answer to questions put by Mr Dafydd Wigley, Plaid Cymru MP for Caernarfon, the Home Secretary said that as part of the review his department was considering making the guidelines more widely available.

Mr Wigley raised the question after a man going to use a public telephone box at Talysarn, Gwynedd, found a listening device. The device was snatched from him by two men who were later identified as a member of the North Wales police Special Branch and a member of the police regional technical support unit based in Manchester.

Although the guidelines for telephone tapping have been made public all that is known of the controls for listening devices is that their use must be approved by a chief constable, who must enter his decision in a register open to inspection by the inspectorate of constabularies.

Footballer fined £200 for assault

Remi Moses, aged 21, the Manchester United footballer, was fined £200 at Manchester Crown Court yesterday for assaulting Mr Richard Dennell in a dispute over a driving incident 13 months ago when he was a West Bromwich Albion player.

Raymond Charles Saunders, aged 20, a trainee tiler, of Ancoats, Manchester, who also admitted the assault, was fined £35.

Seven injured in manhole blasts

Two explosions in manholes, believed to have been caused by electrical faults, injured seven people near New Scotland Yard, London, last night.

The injured, including two firemen, were treated at Westminster Hospital. One was transferred to a burns unit at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton.

Deer hunt protest

Villagers at Kilve, West Somerset, complained yesterday that deer hunters killed a hind after it had collapsed exhausted in a stream. Mr Thomas Vincent, aged 68, said that the deer was chased into the grounds of his Little Orchard Tea Rooms

Benn backs youth trainees' strike

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Young people on the Government's Youth Opportunities Programme in Merseyside are to stage a one-day strike on February 25 as part of a campaign, backed by the Labour Party, to win union rights and rates of pay for the trainees on the programme.

Mr Andy Bevan, the party's national youth officer, said yesterday that other trainees who feel they have sufficient union strength were being urged to take similar action on that day, when 3,000 young people are expected to take part in a lobby of Parliament.

He was speaking at a Westminster press conference under the chairmanship of Mr Wedgwood Benn, about the lobby, which is to be organized jointly by the Labour Party Young Socialists and the trainees union rights campaign.

The campaign is also demanding a guaranteed job for trainees at the end of their scheme, free travel to work for the trainees, and five weeks' paid holiday a year.

The encouragement to the trainees, who receive a £25 a week allowance, to take strike action is bound to cause alarm among those Labour MPs worried by the party's association with the campaign.

When the national executive debated giving trainees union rights last year Mr John Golding, a prominent right-winger, described the proposal, moved by Mr Benn, as crackers.

Mr Benn was asked yesterday whether the executive support for the campaign also meant it was backing the strike call. He said: "The Labour Party does not call for strike action. Strike action is taken by bodies of workers with the support of their trade unions. We support the lobby.

"We are giving support to the young people trying to get into unions and the unions where they try to defend their rights."

'Times' NUJ asks Murray to intervene in crisis

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Mr Len Murray general secretary of the TUC, was last night urged to intervene in The Times crisis by the newspaper's National Union of Journalists chapel [office branch].

The move came as the Department of Trade began looking into allegations that the transfer of the titles of The Times and The Sunday Times from Times Newspapers Ltd to the parent company, News International, had breached the conditions under which the purchase of the newspapers by Mr Rupert Murdoch last February was approved.

The Times NUJ chapel wrote last night to Mr Murray urging him to arrange speedy negotiations between unions and management. The management has said closure will be ordered "within days" unless it has agreement to cut 600 full-time jobs from the payroll up to several hundred part-time ones. Mr Murray chaired the talks which ended the National Graphical Association dispute at The Sunday Times that nearly closed the two newspaper last October.

The company was at pains to emphasize yesterday that although it had asked for applications for voluntary redundancy to be entered by 10 am on Thursday, it had not set any specific deadline for closure or the breakdown of negotiations.

It stood by Mr Murdoch's warning that agreement was needed "within days rather than weeks" Mr Murdoch is expected to arrive on Friday from the United States.

Mr O'Brien said: "I do not think I can accept 600 redundancies irrespective of the consequences which I very much regret".

Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel, the union most severely affected by the planned cuts, spoke on BBC radio yesterday of his union's willingness to negotiate with the management." He suggested that a compromise might in time be reached between the management's figure of 600 full-time cuts and "our people", but said that could not be done in the time set by Mr Murdoch.

Asked whether the union would accept the full 600 job cuts rather than closure, he said "no".

The letter sent to the Department of Employment by TNL management last week informing it of the planned redundancies discloses that the company is seeking a reduction of 900 casual or part-time shifts as well as the 600 full-time jobs.

The Times NUJ chapel last night urged Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, to meet its representatives and to "order an immediate halt to the company's action" to allow the department to investigate the legality of the transfer of the titles, assess whether the move would improve "their long-term viability" and "determine whether there has been asset-stripping just prior to a planned liquidation".

Foot sets test for Trotskyists

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot said last night that he was not prepared to tolerate anti-democratic views in the Labour Party.

The Leader of the Opposition said in an interview on BBC's Panorama programme that the creation of a Labour Party in the country and the Commons was the main item in the party constitution.

"Those of us who insist, as I insist, as Denis Healey insists, as Tony Benn insists, I believe, as most people in the party believe, that it must be parliamentary democracy; those of us who do that are in full accord with the party constitution," he said.

Mr Foot said that some people wanted extra-parliamentary activity to complement the work of Parliament itself. That was acceptable.

But he then added: "If some people come along and say: 'We don't need Parliament at all, we can set Parliament aside', that means setting aside our own democratic methods in Britain."

He went on: "We in the Labour Party are not prepared to have that, because we believe the attempt to establish things by undemocratic means results in something quite different."

Mr Foot refused to make direct comment on the Militant Tendency's future inside the Labour Party, saying that he could make no pronouncements while the party inquiry was being carried out, but his remarks on parliamentary democracy could be taken as an indication of his test for the party's Trotskyists once the Militant report has been completed.

He also said that the long-standing divisions of the party were nowadays marked by a new intolerance, to which he was absolutely opposed.

The programme, which examined the state of the party, included remarks by party members that the next election was not a matter of supreme importance, a view held by some people on the hard left.

Mr Foot said that such views horrified him. "I believe that that is a wrong perspective from any point of view of the Labour Party."

The spirit of Bishop's Stortford, he added, was that the left, the centre and the right should combine to win the next election.

Turning to the social democrats, which has helped to concentrate Labour's mind on unity, he said that they had no political principle.

Laker talks go on move made over licence

By a Staff Reporter

Sir Freddie Laker resumed talks in London yesterday with Mr Roland (Tiny) Rowland amid growing doubts about his ability to get a Lonrho-financed "People's Airline" into the air.

After flying back with Mr Robert Dunlop, a Lonrho director, from Paris, where he spoke to the Eximbank syndicate, Sir Freddie was said to be in fine form. However the Civil Aviation Authority, which has given a warning that Laker's Skytrain licences may be suspended from tomorrow, said last night it had received no application from Sir Freddie to extend or transfer the permits.

Laker Airways said: "Everything has to be watertight before we make an approach to the CAA. Sir Freddie is continuing his talks in the City". The discussions with Eximbank which lent the collapsed airline £121m in 1980, were said to have progressed well.

The Authority said: "We are waiting for Sir Freddie to put his proposals to us. We do not know precisely what the licensing and other legal requirements will be until he makes some formal proposals. It would be a lengthy process before licences were granted

Meanwhile Lloyds of London said Sir Freddie would have to discuss with his underwriting agent his earlier statement that all he possessed was now "pledged to the bank".

Sir Freddie Laker: "In fine form."

☐ The Civil Aviation Authority was told last night by Mr Robert McCrindle, Conservative MP for Brentwood and Ongar, and chairman of an all-party aviation group, not to make a special case of Sir run a new "people's airline". Man who could help, page 3

Home gas users face 23% rise

By Jonathan Davis

British Gas is expected to announce later this week that domestic gas bills are to rise by more than 20 per cent over the next year. The increases will be in two stages, a 12 per cent increase in April and a further 10 per cent increase in October.

The new charges are in line with the Government's policy of raising gas tariffs by 10 per cent more than the rate of inflation every year. This will be the third consecutive year that such increases have been enforced; but the Government has not indicated whether it intends to extend the policy once this year's increases have gone through.

The new charges will affect all customers who take gas supplies of less than 25,000 therms a year, which includes all domestic users and several small firms and shops. The gas bill for a three-bedroom semi-detached house in London with gas-fired central heating and hot water will go up from £250 a year now to £308 a year by the autumn.

Industry's gas bills are also to rise sharply. British Gas has told its industrial users that the cost of renewed annual contracts will go up by 1p a therm every three months, starting next month.

In a full year gas bills for industry will rise by 4p a therm, against present levels of about 29p a therm for "firm" and 25p a therm for interruptible supplies.

Companies on interruptible contracts pay less in return for allowing British Gas to cut them off when national gas demand is at temporarily high peak levels. The rises represent increases of about 13.5 per cent and 16 per cent.

PRIVATE BUS FIRM CLOSES

The first private bus company to break a council monopoly yesterday ceased operations and laid off all 31 staff.

CK Coaches of Cardiff took advantage of the Transport Act in April last year but encountered financial difficulties.

During its operation CK was involved in a battle with rival city council services with drivers exchanging insults in the race to pick up passengers.

Lord Carrington ill

Lord Carrington, aged 62, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday cancelled his official engagements because of illness. The Foreign Office would not comment on reports that he suffered food poisoning after visiting South-east Asia and Spain last week.

Ambush of army patrol in Belfast fails

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

The ambush of an army patrol in west Belfast failed yesterday. The gunmen did not hit any of the soldiers. In the shooting, however, a man aged 20 who was walking past was struck in the leg by a bullet and taken to hospital. His condition was not serious last night.

The soldiers did not return the fire.

The ambush was prepared on Sunday night when the gunmen took over a house at the junction of Falls Road and Beechmount Avenue. They held the occupants, a man, his wife, and two children at gunpoint throughout the night.

After the shooting the police recovered a rifle and a motor cycle. A youth was being questioned last night.

Portadown station on the main Belfast to Dublin railway line has been partly wrecked by an IRA bomb, the third attack on Ulster's railway network in 48 hours. A warning had been telephoned to the police and no one was injured. Train services were not affected by the blast.

In the first attack, on Friday, the Belfast to Dublin line was put out of action when an aqueduct was brought down across the track, and on Sunday army experts defused a 10lb bomb at Newtownabbey near Belfast.

A case against the Government of the Irish Republic has been lodged with the European Commission of Human Rights on behalf of more than 200 people in Northern Ireland whose relatives have been murdered by terrorists.

The Official Unionist Party which has drawn up the 74-page document, alleges that the constitution of the Irish Republic, which claims jurisdiction over Northern Ireland, is an incitement to terrorism. It seeks to test the admissibility of the claim with the commission in the hope that, if it is successful, the European Court will bring pressure on Dublin to make changes.

Mr Harold McCusker, MP for Armagh and director of the campaign, said yesterday that one of the grounds for the case was that statements made by politicians in the republic over the years had encouraged terrorism.

Irish election campaign, page 4

DECISION TODAY ON DE LOREAN

The Government's decision on the future of the De Lorean sports car plant in Belfast is expected to be made at a meeting of the Cabinet's economic committee at No 10 Downing Street today.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who is a member of the committee, will seek his colleagues' approval for his decision to refuse any further pressure from Mr John De Lorean, from Mr John De Lorean for more government aid to follow the £80m provided so far.

As many as 4,000 jobs in various component and service industries are thought to be at risk.

NEWSPAPER AND 200 JOBS LOST

More than 200 jobs will be lost with the closure on May 17 of the Evening Mail, which covers the Slough and Hounslow areas west of London.

Mr Gerry Hughes, managing director of the newspaper, which is owned by a subsidiary of the Westminster Press group, said yesterday that it had suffered severe losses.

The 110 employees, all journalists and clerical staff, have been given 90 days' notice of dismissal

☐ Leaders of 120,000 printing workers yesterday lodged pay claims with the British Printing Industries Federation. The biggest union, the National Graphical Association, sought a 12 per cent rise in basic rates, taking minimum earnings up to £98. Two other unions, the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades and the National Society of Operative Printers and Media Personnel, asked jointly for substantial pay increases, a fifth week's holiday and a 35-hour week.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr [illegible]; Dubai Dhr 7.00; Finland Mk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.300; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dr 7.00; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman [illegible]

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Anomaly denies council tenants chance to buy

By David Nicholson-Lord

The Government is being asked to examine an anomaly on its new housing legislation which effectively denies up to 50,000 council tenants the right to buy their houses.

The tenants live in houses where the council owns only the leasehold, a category specifically excluded from the "right to buy" provisions of the 1980 Housing Act. It was left out on the ground that the complexities involved would delay its passage through Parliament.

However, Mr Edward Taylor, Conservative MP for Southend East and a member of the Commons Select Committee on the Environment which last year reported on the sale of houses, yesterday described the position of leasehold tenants as a clear injustice. He said he would be raising it with the Department of the Environment.

Mr Taylor suggested that tenants allocated leasehold houses should pay less rent and added: "It undoubtedly creates a feeling of injustice. We are offering council tenants a bargain, but in a minority of cases people are being denied the rights of other tenants.

Mr Taylor has tabled questions to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, asking him how many tenants are affected and whether he will review the position. The Government has said it will consider amending legislation.

The anomaly had been highlighted by the case of Mr and Mrs David Berry, of Catford, south London, who have had an application to buy rejected by Lewisham Council. Mrs Berry has gone so far as to buy the freehold of her council house for £740, fro a property company but the council, which has 50 years of its 99-year lease to run, still refuses to sell the house.

Mrs Berry has described the exclusions as a "very serious loophole" in the Housing Act and is seeking to promote a private Act of Parliament to enable her to buy.

The Department estimated that up to 50,000 tenants of a total of six million, were affected and said the exclusions resulted from the pressure of Parliamentary business. The Association of Metropolitan Authorities, controlled by Conservative councils when the Housing Act was passed, said: "At the time we did not feel it was a sufficiently widespread problem and we did not press to have the legislation extended to these tenants."

Leading article, page 11

NHS losing millions by abuse, union says

By Annabel Ferriman Health Services Correspondent

Millions of pounds are being lost to the National Health Service by consultants using diagnostic and treatment services for private patients without paying for them, a union alleged yesterday.

Blood tests, X-rays, physiotherapy and drugs are often provided for private patients without the doctor declaring his patient's status, the Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs said.

Mr Reginald Bird, national officer of the association, said in London, that many of its 25,000 health service members had complained about alleged misuse of resources.

The association is urging health authorities to tighten accounting procedures to prevent what it sees as growing abuse.

It says that the status of the patient should be indicated on all requests for laboratory, radiology and other tests and treatment, and a charge made.

The association says the Liverpool Area Health Authority was so worried about the money it could be losing that it carried out an audit last autumn, the results of which have not yet been published.

Mr Bird also said that some consultants admit their private patients to health service beds and continue to charge consulting fees.

"It is unfair that consultants, who can earn as much as £40,000 a year from the health service and another 10 per cent from private patients, are lax about declaring their use of facilities.

"It means that the taxpayer is subsidizing private patients", he said. Doctors were among those who told him about the abuses.

The association is also fighting to reduce the hours worked by junior hospital doctors, a quarter of whom work more than 104 hours a week.

A private member's bill, introduced by Lord Wells-Pestell of Combs and backed by the association, which aims to reduce doctors' working hours over eight years to 35 hours a week, is to have its second reading in the Lords today. The Government intends to oppose it.

Mr Bird said doctors could not be expected to continue to work their present "killing hours" which were harmful to patients and themselves. The way forward was through legislation.

The British Medical Association, which negotiates for all hospital doctors, said yesterday: "Allegations have been made of corruption by NHS doctors.

"No firm evidence to support these statements has so far been forthcoming but if it can by provided they should be firmly dealt with".

Mrs Thatcher with the Bishop of Truro and some of the new Penlee lifeboatmen yesterday.

Mrs Thatcher joins Penlee mourners

From Craig Seton, Truro

An emotional tribute to the "remarkable people" of the lifeboat service and their families was paid yesterday by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, at a service in Truro Cathedral to commemorate the deaths of the eight men of the Penlee Lifeboat and the eight people they tried to rescue off the Cornish coast two months ago.

The five widows and 12 children left fatherless when the lifeboat Solomon Browne went down on December 19 were joined by other relatives of the eight dead men and more than 1,400 other mourners at the memorial service. They included several hundred from the Cornish fishing village of Mousehole which provided the crew for the Penlee boat, wrecked going to the aid of the coaster, Union Star, whose eight crew and passengers also died. Many were in tears during the 50min service.

Mrs Thatcher and her husband, Denis, flew to the service after receiving a letter asking her to attend from the mother of Mr Kevin Smith, aged 23, a merchant seamen from Mousehole who joimmed the Solomon Browne's ill-fated recue attempt in mountainous seas while he was on leave.

Mrs Thatcher met the families of the dead lifeboatmen after the service and then told reporters that although she had "feared to intrude" she was glad to have attended.

She said: "The families have gathered great strength from the community and one another, and from the bravery and courage which is part of their life as part of the lifeboat service. They are absolutely remarkable people, all of them."

Mrs Thatcher, dressed in black, said: "There is not a lot you can do to comfort people in this terrible sorrow except do practical things to help and just be there."

The Prime Minister said the families would remember the service for the rest of their lives. Everyone, she said, had had tears in their eyes when the Royal Marines had played the Sunset hymn and Last Post bugle call at the end of the service.

Packed into the cathedral were hundreds of members of the RNLI, including the new crew of the replacement Penlee Lifeboat, the Guy and Clare Hunter, the crews of other lifeboats, members of the coastguard service who took part in the rescue attempt, the Services and many civic dignitaries.

The crew of the new Penlee Lifeboat formed a guard of honour outside the cathedral before the service as 500 people watched outside.

The Bishop of Truro, The Rt Rev Peter Mumford, in his sermon said: "The eight men of whom we think today failed in the particular mission on which they were engaged. They went to rescue fellow human beings from destruction and death. They did not succeed in that, to the point that they lost their own lives in the process. But that failure was also an achievement — every bit as valuable as what they sought to do. It is only for us who remain to make it a success".

The Penlee Lifeboat Disaster Fund, which was established in the aftermath of the disaster, officially closed to public donations on Sunday with £2.7m in its coffers.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

The beast's owner told to pay up

Mr John Dodd a motor enthusiast who built his own 260mph supercar known as The Beast, has been ordered to pay a £5,000 fine for contempt of court, the Court of Appeal ruled yesterday. The court dismissed Mr Dodd's appeal against the fine and an order that he should also pay a costs bill estimated at a further £5,000. Last June, Mr Dodd, of Links Road, Epsom, Surrey, was ruled to be in contempt of an earlier court order banning him from exhibiting The Beast as a Rolls-Royce.

The Beast, powered by a Second World War Rolls-Royce Merlin aero engine, cost Mr Dodd £26,000 to build. Rolls-Royce sued him for allegedly infringing its trade marks and "passing off" the car as a Rolls because it sported RR badges, radiator grill and spirit of Ecstasy mascot. Mr Dodd was not present or represented in the court yesterday when Rolls-Royce successfully applied for an order dismissing his appeal. Mr George Hamer, for Rolls-Royce, said Mr Dodd had not complied with terms imposed on him for setting down his appeal.

Accused 'tried to murder 10'

Brian Murphy, aged 27, unemployed, of Navitie Park, Ballingry, Fife, was charged at Dunfermline Sheriff Court yesterday with attempting to murder 10 people, including children, in a house in Castle Avenue, Crosshill, on February 14.

Murphy, who appeared in private before Sheriff Stuart Forbes is alleged to have wilfully set fire to the house and attempted to murder the occupant, Mr Owen Coll, a miner, Mrs Mary Coll and eight others. He was remanded in custody for further inquiries.

Casino winner robbed

Mr Aziz Tavangar, who travelled to London on Saturday to claim the £35,000 prize in the *Daily Mail* Casino competition to discover that hundreds of others had done likewise, returned home on Sunday to find his house ransacked and jewelry valued at more than £12,000 and two cameras stolen.

Mr Tavangar and his family live in Fenton Road, Bournemouth, Dorset. They recently arrived in Britain from Iran.

Playboy decision

The Playboy Club of Mayfair London, and the Clermont Club yesterday abandoned their appeals against loss of licences. Mr Richard Beckett, for the clubs told the Knightsbridge Crown Court that new licenses would be sought.

£25,000 Co-op haul

Two bogus security guards collected £25,000 from staff at a Co-operative store in New Road, Gravesend, Kent, yesterday, minutes before the genuine guards arrived. The thieves escaped.

Strike halts turkey processors

By John Young

Some 1,200 employees of Britain's largest turkey processing firm, Bernard Matthews Ltd, went on strike yesterday in support of a pay claim.

Officials of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers claimed that about only 30 people had reported for work at the two plants in Great Witchingham, Norfolk, and Holton, Suffolk.

The claim is for 25 per cent on a basic wage of £67.71 for an adult worker, a reduction in the working week from 40 to 38 hours, and an extra week's holiday. the company has offered £5.65 across the board which, the union says, would amount to between 5 per cent and 8 per cent on average earnings.

Mr Jack Boddy, the union's general secretary, said that at a meeting last Friday Mr Bernard Matthews, the firm's chairman, had refused to negotiate or to refer the dispute to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

"The firm is refusing even to discuss the claim," he said. "We had no option but to call a strike".

Mr Boddy claimed that the firm paid on average about £3 less than comparable businesses in the area and that, since it was doing very well commercially, could well afford to meet the union's demands.

Both claims were rejected yesterday by Mr David Joll, the processing director, who said they would add £2m to the wages bill. The firm paid the highest wages in the turkey industry and, during many hours of negotiation, had showed union negotiators the accounts for the past five years.

Mr Boddy had been invited to inspect the figures, but had declined.

The Matthews turkey farms, and its breeding and hatching divisions, were not affected by the dispute, Mr Joll added.

Lead threat to foetus revealed

By our Medical Correspondent

Research by Dr Frazer Alexander, consultant paediatrician at Newcastle general hospital, has shown a statistical relationship between levels of lead in the foetal placenta and the incidence of stillbirth and foetal abnormalities.

His cases demonstrate that not only is the placenta not a filter, but it appears to have a storage capability which varies from baby to baby; hence lead levels are higher in the foetal placenta than the maternal, although foetal blood levels are lower than those in the mother.

The foetal abnormalities he found cover the entire range encountered in paediatric practice, but the greatest increase seems to involve the central nervous system, causing such conditions as hydrocephalus and spina bifida.

His findings will cause some alarm, for they suggest that induced lead damage in the embryos of laboratory animals with comparatively low blood lead levels might be occurring spontaneously in human embryos.

Cases being investigated by Dr Alexander will be followed up carefully, and those known to have had high placental lead levels will be monitored for changes later in childhood. "This has been an important study, we certainly do not intend to let it rest," Dr Alexander said.

He hopes to present a paper to the British Paediatric Association later this year.

ITN rejects BBC claim over tanker film

By Kenneth Gosling

Independent Television News yesterday rejected a BBC claim that news film taken of a tanker disaster in the Atlantic was pooled material and therefore available to both organizations.

In response to a BBC statement calling for joint talks to resolve any similar disputes in the future, ITN said it was considering its position with regard to this matter and other similar recent occurrences.

In effect, ITN is accusing the BBC of "lifting" its material. It says that it has happened twice before: on the occasion of President Sadat's assassination and when it interviewed Gerard Tuite, the wanted IRA man.

ITN's annoyance over Saturday's incident, which concerned film of Victory, the wrecked Greek tanker, took them as far as an emergency hearing in a judge's chambers that evening; but that did not succeed because it was said to be too late.

ITN is now deciding its future course of action. The BBC said the RAF at St Mawgan, Cornwall, had arranged a facility the previous day — "and gave us to understand that Saturday's coverage was also pooled.

"BBC television news recognizes that recent technological developments are making the use of shared facilities an area of growing contention."

ITN, however, took a cool view of this statement; it doubts that there has been such a change and claims that, having spent much money and acquired a good deal of knowledge in recent years, it makes a mockery of competition if people simply "lift" its material.

LABOUR CHOICE

Mr James Orpe, aged 30, a student at Essex University, has been adopted as prospective Labour parliamentary candidate for Brentwood and Ongar. The seat was held for the Conservatives at the last election by Mr Robert McCrindle with a majority of 16,931.

Rantzen need not testify in 'Thats Life' case

From Arthur Osman, Dudley

A doctor failed yesterday in an attempt to get Esther Rantzen, the television personality, to give evidence on his behalf in an action following a feature she wrote and produced for the BBC programme *That's Life*.

Dr Sachindra Prasad, of Wolverhampton, is being sued at Wolverhampton County Court today by Ensign Home Improvements, a local firm, for alleged nonpayment of a bill for work carried out at his surgery. The doctor alleges in a counter claim that the work was unsatisfactory.

Dr Prasad had issued a witness summons against Miss Rantzen seeking her aid as an expert witness, and Judge Malcolm heard the application in chambers at Dudley, West Midlands, yesterday. BBC lawyers suggested the evidence she could give would be inadmissible. She had said that although she wrote the script she did not do all the research.

Mr Rohry Robertson, a BBC solicitor, said after the hearing that Dr Prasad had wanted her to give names and addresses of complainants against a company which had been featured in the television programme, the nature of the complaints, the names of experts consulted for the programme, and to say whether complaint had been made to the Advertising Standards Authority.

He said: "The judge realized that in every case the evidence she would give would be inadmissible, and judged as inadmissible by the trial judge. Our position is that Esther Rantzen is sympathetic to the doctor's predicament but is quite unable to assist him." A libel action had been started by the company named in the programme, the writ having been served last summer.

EX-PATIENT WINS RIGHT TO ACTION

By Lucy Hodges

A former patient at Broadmoor hospital for mentally abnormal offenders has won the first round of his judicial battle in Strasbourg over the law which bars mental patients from suing doctors and nurses.

The European Commission of Human Rights has found the case admissible and will now try to reach a friendly settlement between the two parties: Mr John Ashingdane, who is represented by MIND, the mental health charity, and the British Government.

Mr Ashingdane complained that he had been prevented for two years from transferring from Broadmoor to a psychiatric hospital in Kent by the Confederation of Health Service Employees. His lawyer tried to sue the Department of Health and Social Security and the Kent area health authority but they were stopped by the Mental Health Act of 1959.

Section 141 of the Act says that the patient cannot sue the doctors or nurses unless it can be shown that they acted in bad faith or without reasonable care.

MIND argued at the commission hearing 10 days ago that the Act breaches the European Convention on Human Rights because it denies judicial review of detention and bars most patients from suing.

The Government maintains that Mr Ashingdane's detention was legal

Laker's licence move

The man who could help Sir Freddie fly

By Michael Baily

Mr Ray Colgate, the Civil Aviation Authority's man in charge of licensing, will be able to assess the Laker case in the weeks ahead free from political pressure, thanks largely to Sir Freddie.

The authority was a Laker supporter in the early 1970s and granted him a licence for Skytrain after its predecessor, the Air Transport Licensing Board, and the Department of Trade had both refused to do so.

But the Labour Government refused to give the Laker company the necessary designation, and Sir Freddie had to fight a long battle through the courts against Mr Peter Shore, who was then Secretary of State for Trade, to win the freedom to operate his licence without political control.

One result was that Mr John Nott introduced an Act in 1980 which ended the Government's "policy guidance" to the authority on cases such as Skytrain or a new Peoples' Airline. The authority can make its own decision on its own assessment of the economic criteria.

That is just what Mr Colgate, aged 55, civil servant on a deputy secretary's salary, is said to be good at. Although possessed of a certain down-to-earth shrewdness and a capacity for modest wheeler-dealing, he is "prudent, far-seeing, and scrupulously fair", one senior airline executive says.

Airline licence hearings are held in public at the authority's circular skyscraper off Kingsway in London, and are normally conducted by a panel of three to five. The panel is usually chaired by Mr Colgate or Sir Neville Foulkes, his chairman, who was formerly with ICI and the British Airports Authority. He is due to retire next month. Its findings are



Mr Ray Colgate: Decision maker

semi-judicial, and the result and the reasons for it are published.

In assessing whether to grant a licence the panel has to try to achieve a balance between the potentially conflicting obligations to secure a competitive industry in the interests of the consumer and a stable regime that allows the industry to flourish.

Mr Colgate said: "We have gone partly down the same road as the Americans because we like the consumer benefits that spring from competition. But we have to be more cautious because we have far fewer airlines."

He added that it was always sad for the idividuals who lost their jobs or investment when an airline collapsed, but from the industry's point of view, it was more important that more substantial operators survived.

Those remarks, made before Laker collapsed, will no doubt be much in the minds of at least one of those "substantial operators": British Caledonian.

Mr Adam Thomson, its Chairman, has made it clear that he thinks the Laker experiment has failed, dragging down others with it and "the honourable course now is to sweep away the Laker debris rather than set the whole thing going again.

That is, of course, a self-interested view, but it is one that Mr Colgate and his colleagues are bound to consider.

Politicians, however, may still have the last word. Whatever the authority may decide on the revocation of Laker's old licenses or the granting of a new one, there is still a right of appeal to the Secretary of State.

That right has been made use of by Sir Freddie when the authority refused him a licence to Hongkong on the ground that the route would not stand more than two profitable operators, Mr Nott reversed the decision.

In fact, Hongkong then refused Laker granting one to Cathay Pacific instead, which could be a good thing because the route has been unprofitable so far, and Sir Freddie's could have collapsed earlier had it been flying it.

A People's Airline rising phoenix-like from Skytrain's ashes is, however, a much more complex matter than a decision about who should fly to Hongkong, and even a Thatcher Government may hesitate before rushing to espouse Sir Freddie's cause again.

TOXIC WASTE PLEA

Mr Peter Temple-Morris, Conservative MP for Leominster, yesterday demanded a public inquiry into plans to dump toxic waste at a site adjoining a hospital at Bromyard in Hereford and Worcester. He claimed that there was concern about possible pollution of underground water sources.

PARLIAMENT February 15 1982

Labour would reopen Chatham dockyard

Defence

If a Labour Government came to power tomorrow, it *would* reopen Chatham Dockyard, restore Portsmouth to present numbers and reopen Gibraltar,Mr John Silkenlabour spokesman on *defence*, said during a debate on defence.

Sir Frederick Buden (Gillingham, C), who opened the debate, moved a motion expressing *grave* concern at the "rigid constraints and lack of flexibility being imposed upon the Ministry of Defence, which are leading to a *dramatic reduction in the* Royal Navy's surface fleet, a lack of capacity to refit submarines, unacceptable shortfalls in the number of RAF front-line aircraft, and excessive planned reductions in the three services' personnel and their essential civilian support, all at a time when the threat facing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization alliance has never been greater.

He said that, despite the Secretary of State's admission that the Soviet military threat continued to grow in size and quality he was making very large cuts in Britain's defence capability.

The Chatham dockyard in his constituency had been founded by Queen Elizabeth I. The area had a unique and outstanding record of service to the Govern*ment. It had built more than 500* naval vessels, including the Victory. It had risen magnificently to the task of refitting and repairing fighting ships in peace and war.

Chatham was being completely shut down and its refitting and refuelling facilities were being transferred to Devonport, although Devonport had not completed one refuelling and refitting operation.

Even if there was a tremendous *improvement in productivity*. Devonport would not be able to deal effectively with the servicing of fleet submarines so as to ensure that the outturn would be such *that* necessary *numbers* would always be operational, even in peacetime. In no way could Devonport cope in war conditions.

It would appear that Mr Nott was still hell-bent on carrying out the closures. Closing Chatham would mean the loss of 7,000 jobs — all Government employees. It was extremely unlikely that more than 1,000 would be offered the opportunity of transferring to other dockyards.

The closure of Chatham dockyard would be no less a disaster than the closure of the smelting plant at Invergordon. The Invergordon closure was imposed by a private company; Chatham's closure was being imposed by the Government.

The Invincible should not be sold. If the sale to Australia had not yet been confirmed it should be stopped. If the Australians wanted an aircraft carrier, why not sell the Hermes, which was 20 years old and refitted fairly recently?

The Secretary of State for Defence should think again about the closure of Chatham dockyard and reverse the decision. It could put naval responses to enemies at risk, and the Secretary of State *should ensure* that there was sufficient support for the nuclear element and for the submarines to be always operational. Devonport alone could not be relied upon to do so.

We must have a nuclear deterrent (he said) but I am convinced that to use this position as an excuse for greatly reducing the Royal Navy could be disastrous. The whole cost of Trident should not be borne entirely out of the Navy's share *of the defence vote but should be* shared out of the defence budget as was the case with Polaris.

Mr Richard Crawshaw (Liverpool, Toxteth, Lab) said that to cut spending on naval forces at the very time that the greatest threat from the Soviet Union was naval field made no sense *whatever*.

The Soviet fleet was now probably equal to the other Western forces, and probably well in front in submarines. *Britain should face the* possibility of being starved by the breaking of her sea routes by Soviet naval vessels.

Although he was not opposed to Trident, he was not convinced it would be wise to put all Britain's nuclear eggs in one basket when it might still be possible to up-date Polaris. It was important to retain an independent deterrent because a situation could arise in which America would not want to be drawn in and yet Britain might want to act on its own.

That was not to disparage the efforts of the Americans on Britain's behalf, but he did not want *to see the country in a* position where the American fleet was not prepared to convoy British ships through, so leaving Britain no option but to give up. Britain should make certain first that it was capable of defending sea routes, irrespective of the American fleet.

The price of keeping their freedoms could be dear, but it would be nothing to the expense involved in trying to win them back should they ever be lost.

Mr Julian Amery, (*Brighton*, Pavilion, C) said there should be efforts to make the most of resources in the Antarctic. There were believed to be coal and oil deposit and there could be tons of other minerals much more accessible than in other parts of the world.

It was also an important strategic point which, if it ever fell into hostile hands, could cause many problems in the southern hemisphere. While he *would like to see the area* developed for the whole of mankind there was no certainty this would happen.

Mr Stanley Newens, (Harlow, Lab) said the cost of Trident might rise to astronomical proportions. There was an unanswerable military and economic case for Britain to opt out of the nuclear club and to maintain instead efficient conventional forces which would be adequate for the country's defence without threatening economic collapse.

Britain desperately needed to reduce defence expenditure considerably and to achieve this they should renounce nuclear weapons and refuse to go ahead with the nonsensical Trident commitment.

Sir Patrick Wall (Maltemprice, C) said that when the Government came to power it had *promised to give first priority to* defence. It had done that, but defence must always be measured against the threat and the danger was coming in the next few years when new leaders would come into the Kremlin after the departure of Mr Brezhnev.

If everyone wanted to avoid a third world war the West must be strong enough in the next five or six years to deter possible aggression from the Soviet Union. Every effort must be put into defence, even if that meant greater sacrifices.

Dr Alan Glyn (Windsor and Maidenhead, C) said there were many young people in *Britain* who did not know what war was about and it was important to educate them to realize the dangers and recognize the importance the Conservative Party attacked to the defence of the country.

Mr John Silkin, chief Opposition *defence spokesman*, said that Sir Frederick Burden had fought and won 10 successive general elections, each time *pledging* the Conservative Party would keep *Chatham dockyard open*.

The present Conservative Party underlined the pledge on all four dockyards, but it took under 12 months to pass the death sentence on Chatham, Portsmouth and Gibraltar for good measure.

The Government had reneged upon one of its mot repea commitments and was now proposing to pay its debts to the people of the Medway Towns, Portsmouth and Gibraltar in counterfeit currency. The decision would wreak economic damage on Chatham and Portsmouth alike, and the very foundations of the economy of *Gibraltar would be shattered*.

Knock-on effects would multiply the effects of the closures. *The* ripple effects on unemployment would mean that the 35,000-40,000 civilian jobs to be lost estimated last summer's white paper was certain to be nearer 50,000 and probably a good deal more.

All the talk of alternative employment was meaningless. The people there had seen it all before.

The closures of Chatham, Portsmouth and Gibraltar, the cuts in manpower, the cut-backs in equipment; the reduction in Air Force flying hours all stemmed from a single cause — they represented only the opening frame in a series of cuts in a defence programme which was *unsustainable* from the moment it was launched, a defence programme bloated and distorted by a single extravagant and ill-conceived project, the Trident *purchase*.

Mr Francis Pym had been removed from his post as Secretary of State for Defence last year because he was ill-advised enough *to act as though* he believed in the Conservative Manifesto of 1979 — a grotesque error.

He fell foul of the Prime Minister and the Chancellor, not because they thought the money should be better spent on houses, schools or hospitals, but because his policy implied an increase in public expenditure by a government pledged to oppose it.

Mr Pym, an obstinate man, was replaced by the present Secretary *of* State, a man of great resource not over-burdened by a desire to keep electorial pledges. He wanted to have his nuclear cake and eat it too, and cut conven*tional capicity*.

Annual savings on the defence vote at 1981 prices were estimated at £10m for Gibraltar, and between £65m and £75m for Chatham and Portsmouth. *This* meant at least 50,000 jobless costing, on Department of Employment calculations, £438m in transferred payments and revenues foregone for 100,000 unemployed and £219m for 50,000 unemployed. That would save the defence vote £150m but cost other departments nearly 50 per cent above that figure.

The Government was robbing the country of the defence it needed in any conventional war. Mr Nott *the Secretary of State was* gambling on a nuclear conflict. He was neglecting the possibility of a conventional one.

Britain's whole defence policy had to change because in the 1980s Britain needed an effective conventional defence at sea and in the air. Government policy was failing the nation.

Mr Peter Blaker Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said Mr Silkin had made an extraordinary speech. Was he saying that a Labour government would reopen Chatham, restore Portsmouth to its existing numbers and re-open Gibraltar?

Mr Silkin: If the Conservative Government retired today and we had a Labour Government tomorrow the answer is yes.

Mr Blaker said he had *seldom* heard a speech of such nonsense as that given by Mr Silkin.

He agreed with Sir Frederick Burden about the importance of maintaining a strategic nuclear deterrent and that the threat facing Nato had never been greater. But the motion understated what the Government had achieved and was achieving.

Even with the fewer ships which were planned the total number of ship-weeks at sea for destroyers and frigates under the *new plans* would be almost identical with what it had been up to now.

By abandoning the expensive mid-life modernisation which had taken up to three years to complete, and by doing more training at sea rather than ashore, a greater proportion of a ships life would be spent at sea compared with the past.

It had been suggested that the reduction with ships would lower the nuclear threshold. On the contrary, if the Government had continued on the previous course it would have found increasingly ships, planes and tanks under-armed, with inadequate fuel for *training* and diminishing supplies of spares and ammunition. That would have been a futile course to continue and that would have lowered the nuclear threshold.

During 1981-82 the *Ministry of* Defence had spent £5,000m with British industries which was some 15 per cent more, in real terms than in 1978-79 and a further substantial increase was expected in 1982-83.

In 1979 the Army had been 9,000 trained adult males under *strength*, recruiting and discharge rates had been getting worse and pay rates were behind those in civilian life. Today figures were slightly over strength and the number of men leaving voluntarily was insignificant.

The number of aircraft available to the RAF was down, but that was the effect of changing from elderly planes like Vulcan and Canberra to the Tornadoes of which 385 were planned with the *ground attack version* already coming into service.



Burden: Chatham's unique record Crawshaw: High price of freedom.

Stakes high as Irish Republic's leaders prepare for TV debate

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The leaders of the two main political parties in the Irish Republic will be meeting their aides today to prepare for tonight's live television debate, which is expected to be watched by one million people, nearly half the electorate.

As their political advisers discuss tactics for the debate, the first such election campaign encounter in the republic's history, both leaders will be digesting the findings of thelatest opinion poll which was expected yesterday to put Fianna Fail in the lead. The general election is on Thursday.

Dr Garrett FitzGerald, Prime Minister and leader of Fine Gael, and Mr Charles Haughey, leader of Fianna Fail, exude confidence that their respective parties will win, but their election workers are aware that the live confrontation on television could be a decisive factor in helping the 2.2 million electors make up their minds.

For the debate the party leaders will sit at desks at each side of a commentator who will chair the 80-minute discussion. They will discuss issues in the broad areas of the economy, law and order, combined with social issued, and Northern Ireland.

The stakes are high in the debate, with Dr FitzGerald probably having the most to lose. He has the advantage of an open, honest face with a slightly ruffled look about him which attracts viewers, but his penchant for displaying his excellent grasp of statistics is considered a liability. His aides say he is aware of that and no doubt he will be trying to avoid losing the viewers by dazzling them with figures.

For Mr Haughey, who has spent much of the campaign trailing in the personal popularity polls, a good performance will be a considerable boost. At his best he can be an excellent television performer, cool and sleek, although his hooded eyes and tight lips are thought to some to be drawbacks.

There was just a touch of desperation about him yesterday as he stumped the Midlands counties of Leix and Offaly. He ended one campaign speech with the words: I needed a bit of a morale — booster and, thank God, I got it here. God bless you all."

In the town square at Portlaoise, the Mercedes, Rovers and Renaults, evidence of the republic's recently found wealth, were parked awaiting his arrival. Folk music blasted from audio equipment positioned on a lorry festooned with posters, and a car toured the streets inviting people to leave the bars and their homes to meet the Opposition leader.

Then the sound of pipes was heard and Mr Haughey walked down the main street at the head of enthusiastic Fianna Fail campaign workers shouting "Charlie, Charlie" whistling, and waving posters.

Children were everywhere, at his feet or in the arms of their parents holding them aloft so that they could see Mr Haughey before he mounted the lorry to repeat the message that only Fianna Fail could provide stable government, an end to gloom, and hope for the future.

Although the polls do not open generally until Thursday, the first votes in the general election were cast yesterday. A total of 165 people living on Clare and Inishturk islands off co Mayo and two pensioners, the only inhabitants of Innishfree island off co Donegal, were entitled to vote.

A police escort took the ballot boxes from the polling stations on the islands of co Mayo. On Innishfree, the two men were able to cast their votes at home because the returning officer had designated their house as a polling station.

Leading article, page 11

Five men accused over 'unfit meat'

Five men and a meat firm faced *80* charges when they appeared before magistrates at Bingley, Yorkshire, yesterday in the first prosecution in the North which alleged that meat from a knackers' yard was being passed off for human consumption.

Before the court were Brighouse Meats, of Armitage Road, Brighouse; Derek Carman, of Lee Lane Cottingley, Bingley; Arthur Binns, of Well Head Farm, Oxenhope, near Keighley; Ramsey Timmins, of Stainburn Road, Workington; and his sons, Stephen Timmins, of High Harrington, Workington; and David Ramsey Timmins, of Distington, near Workington.

They faced charges including consenting or conniving in the sale of knacker meat, consenting or conniving in the sale of an animal slaughtered in a knackers' yard and preparing for sale meat which was intended, but unfit, for human consumption. They pleaded not guilty.

Mr John Swanson, prosecution said the Timmins family were proprietors of a knackers' yard at Workington. Observations by environmental health officers resulted in a van, drivern by Stephen Timmins, being followed to a coach park at Morecambe.

There another van driven by Mr Binns arrived and parked alongside Mr Timmins. They exchanged vehicles and Mr Binns was followed to his premises at Oxenhope.

Mr Swanson alleged that at 6am the next day Mr Binns drove the van to the premises of Brighouse Meats, a firm which at that time was dealing in meat for human consumption. Meat was unloaded from the van and dealt with in a clean and efficient manner by the firm's employees.

Mr Swanson said knacker meat was sold to the pet food trade for at the most 14 pence a pound. Beef for *human consumption* was normally sold for 70p a pound. Therefore profits in excess of £1,000 a tonne could be made by selling knacker meat for human consumption.

The hearing continues today.

'Hoaxers shocked immigrants'

From Our Correspondent Nottingham

Immigrants were shocked to receive letters, apparently from the police, saying they were to be sent home under new legislation, a jury was told yesterday.

The letters were a plot by two members of the extreme right-wing British Movement to undermine the confidence of ethnic minority groups in their dealing with the police, Mr David Wilcox, for the prosecution, said at Nottingham Crown Court.

Glyn Alan Wilson, aged 35, of Oak Avenue, Blidworth, the movement's Nottinghamshire area organizer, denies seven charges of forging letters and seven charges of sending forged letters.

His alleged accomplice Philip Robert Regan, aged 22, of Laurel Road, Carlton, Nottingham, has admitted all 14 charges, and is to be sentenced at the end of the trial.

Reagan said he met Mr Wilson three years ago when he joined the British Movement. They decided to hoax the immigrant community of Nottingham by sending out forged letters.

The letters said: "Due to recent legislation passed by the Conservative Govern*ment, I have to inform* you that your legal status has changed. You are required to report to the aliens department of the central police station, Nottingham, where documentation will take place pending repatriation."

Reagan said Wilson obtained Nottinghamshire Police headed notepaper and photocopied the heading on *to blank sheets. Reagan* typed the letters.

Mr Wilcox said 81 letters were sent to Indians, Paki*stanis, Malaysians* and Chinese in Nottingham between May and August last year. Nineteen letters dealt with *repatriation* and the other 62 were sent to restaurants and food stores. They required the proprietors to report to the police after hygiene complaints.

The case continues today.

£15m for urban programme

Wales

Wales is to receive a record £15m urban programme directed towards industrial infrastructure in view of the serious unemploy*ment figures, Mr* Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, announced during question time in the Commons.

As an expression of his concern to remedy the situation in Wales, he said he had authorized the Welsh Development Agency to announce today (Monday) their sixth programme which would be concentrated in Mid-Glamorgan, Gwynedd, Dyfed and rural Clywd, areas outside the steel closure areas.

He also welcomed the announcement by the Chemical Bank, the sixth largest bank in the United States, of their decision *to* locate their backroom operation, *involving 350 jobs, in* Cardiff. He said that this was a development of immense importance for the capital city as it would lead the way for the kind of commercial development which was so important for Wales.

On a seasonally adjusted basis the current figure of unemployment in Wales was 162,000, a rise of 99.5 per cent since May, 1979.

Mr Donald Anderson (Swansea East, Lab): Are not the appalling *jobless figures clear evidence of* the destruction of our manufacturing base in West Glamorgan and Wales as a whole because of the monetarist policies of this Government? *When will the* Secretary of State in Cabinet raise his voice in favour of greater growth and an end to this tragic waste of human resources?

Mr Edwards: I agree with him wholeheartedly that those figures are serious. It is an expression of that concern that I have today announced a record urban programme very much directed towards industrial infrastructure and easing the consequences of that problem. The total of £15m represents a 45 per cent increase in expenditure over last year and more than double the amount spent in 1979-80.

There are encouraging signs from the 300 inquiries and 40 allocations in the enterprise zone and a good deal of new industry is moving into these areas.

Sir Anthony Meyer (West Flint, C):*In view of the immense* damage which the Aslef strike is doing to the prospects of jobs in the railway industry in Wales, still more to those industries dependent on rail, such as coal and steel, will he ascertain from the Mr Anderson whether he agrees with the total support Mr Albert Booth, Opposition spokesman on transport, is giving the Aslef strike?



Callaghan: Crumbs of comfort

Mr Edwards:have no responsibility for the views of the Labour *MP's but Sir Anthony* will understand, if they do not, that a strike of this kind must be greatly damaging, not just for the railway industry but for all *other industies that depend upon* it.

Mr Barry Jones (East Flint, Lab): If Nissan were to locate their car project in Wales, some hope for the future would be generated. Did he read in *The Sunday Times* yesterday that Lord Marsh is advising on Nissan? Has he met Lord Marsh, and will he make a statement about Nissan at a future date?

Mr Edwards: I have no further information to give about the *Nissan project. I have over the* last few months met both the chairman and deputy chairman of Nissan. We have made it quite clear it is the company's choice of location and we do not yet know whether the company will go ahead with the project at all.

Mr Donald Coleman for the *Opposition (Neath, Lab): The* answer he has given only confirms the public view of the disgraceful unemployment situation which exists in Wales.

Mr Edwards: Last year alone , the Welsh Developement Agency completed more factories than were built by that agency in Wales in three years up *to* 1979, and are likely to build more than were covered in that three-year period again this year. A record number of those factories were *allocated in the last 12 months*.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab): While I welcome the crumbs of comfort which have been announced, is it the Secretary of State's assessment that there is no prospect of any substantial reduction in the level of unemployment in Wales during a reasonable future?

Mr Edwards: I think it is clear there are signs that the economy is moving now out of recession, but how long it will be before we move to a point when unemployment levels start to fall I cannot tell.

To *describe* some of the measures and the new investments I *have described* as crumbs of comfort, particularly on a day when 350 jobs are brought to Mr Callaghan's constituency, is understating what we are achieving in this difficult period.

Peer seeks change of emphasis in education

Firmly embedded in Britain was the idea that the would-be administrator should eschew science training in favour of the humanities, Lord Todd (Ind) said *during a debate on the first* report of the Select Committee on Science and Technology on *Science and Government*. This was not the case in most of the *industrial* countries which were Britain's competitors and this country was feeling the effects

Britain's educational patterns were laid down a long time ago. The social attitudes on which they rested were slow to change. It could and must be put right, but since it involved substantial *changes in Civil Service and* educational policies and perhaps in politics as well it was going to take time.

Meanwhile (he went on) we must do all we can to mitigate the effects of our present educational and administrative deficiencies. That is why this report is important and why I hope that its recommendations will be speedily accepted and put into operation.

Lord Zuckerman said the advanced passenger train would never have got off the ground but for the ability of the central advisory council for science and technology, established soon after the then Mr Harold Wilson came to office, to use its muscle to redeploy resources which the Treasury had already agreed on.

Oil and gas exploration, while directly the concern of and aministrative department, had been a matter which the Prime Minister had had to be constantly informed about. The central council also dealt with this.

When new projects came up they demanded new resources and the Treasury must agree. Each department had its own priorities when putting forward new proposals for work. It was necessary for those priorities to be sorted out at the centre in order to get governmental priorities. That was a critical job *for the central council*.

The Cabinet, if it was-- to operate as a coordinated body, needed machinery for providing advice on the priorities of matters of national policy conditioned by scientific development.

Lady Young, Leader of the House and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said the Government would consider carefully everything that had been said. I was well aware of the importance of science and technology in securing the prosperity of the country and in the development of government policy.

Bill unworkable

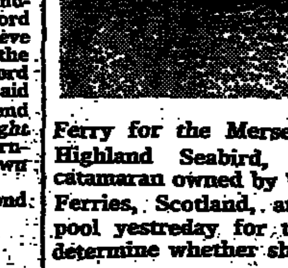
The Copyright Act 1956 (Amendment) Bill, brought in by Lord Fletcher (Lab), *would not achieve* its purpose of preventing the pirating of video cassettes, Lord Lyell, a Lord in waiting, said during the debate on the second *reading of the Bill. More thought* was needed before the Government brought in its own definitive legislation, he said.

The Bill was read a second *time*.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Education; Prime Minister. Rate support grant orders for England and Wales. **Lords (2.30)**: Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill and Junior Hospital Doctors Bill, second readings.





Ferry for the Mersey? The Highland Seabird, a 36ft catamaran owned by Western Ferries, Scotland, at Liverpool yestreday for trials to determine whether she could carry *tourists* to atractions like Otterspool and Eastham Country Park, which existing ferries cannot reach. The catamaran has a shallow draught of 1.2 metres and a speed of more than 30 knots.

British Steel hopeful on Channel bridge link

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

British Steel is reasonably confident that its bridge and tunnel Euroroute scheme will be chosen by the Government next month in spite of indications that a bored rail-only tunnel is favourite for the Channel link.

It is encouraged by an apparent shift on the part of the French Government in favour of a road as well as a rail facility, and by large profit generation of a road compared with a purely rail link, Mr Kenneth Groves, British Steel chief executive, said in London yesterday.

Cash flow from the £3,800m project is put at more than £500m a year in the 1990s against operating costs of about £20m, compared with more than £100m a year for the ferry fleet now.

Two thirds of the revenue would come from road traffic and only a third from rail, in spite of the fact that with its off-shore island, twin rail lines and twin two-lane motorways, Euroroute would offer more rail capacity than any other scheme.

It is the road traffic that gives the project its predicted profitability, 7 per cent in real terms up to 2012 when the debt is cleared, Mr Groves said.

But unlike the other road scheme, the bridges, with their supports only one to two miles apart, under water in mid-Channel giving a 12-mile sealane for safe shipping, thus assure protection from maritime legal objections, Mr Groves said.

British Steel's partners in the project, which has been largely the idea of Mr Ian MacGregor, its chairman, are Trafalgar House, McAlpine, British Shipbuilders, Fairclough Construction and John Howard and Company.

'SQUALOR' AT JAIL ATTACKED

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The report, published by *the Prison Inspectorate*, is quoted by the trust as saying conditions in the jail are deplorable and degrading.

"Groups of three have to eat and spend long hours in cells so filled with furniture that it is difficult for more than one man to move at a time," the report says. The quality of life for prisoners "becomes degraded to the point of being squalid," it goes on.

The trust says that the Government's reply, not yet officially published, holds *out little hope that conditions* will be improved. Dr Stephen Shaw, a director, says: "If anyone but the Government was responsible *for* such appalling conditions, it would be shut down by the public health inspectors. The 'deplorable and degrading' *state* of Gloucester Prison is repeated in almost every large town in the country," he added.

Flood victim found

The body of Mr Peter Gough, aged 58, the lock keeper who was drowned when he fell into Shiplake Lock, Oxfordshire in the January floods, has been found at Marsh Lock, near Henley, a few miles away.

New Polaris motors will cost £300m

Lords Questions

The majority of people favoured the maintenance of an independent deterrent and any government faced with the facts this Government was faced with would come to the same conclusion as it had, Viscount Trenchard, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, said at ...uestion time.

...rd Mayhew (L) had asked what ...uld be the sterling and dollar ...t of replacing the Polaris ...et motors and *whether the* ...rnment would cancel the ...t project.

...t **Trenchard**: The total ... *the programme* for payment to the US Government *and industry is expected to be of* the order of £300m. The major part of the expenditure will be in dollars. The purpose of equipping Polaris with new motors is to *ensure that the weapon system* remains effective until the Polaris force is replaced by Trident.

The Government believes that Trident remains the best and most cost-effective option to ensure that the United Kingdom retains an independent nuclear capability well into the twenty-first century. We have therefore no intention of cancelling the Trident programme.

Lord Mayhew: Has he noted the opposition to Trident expressed this weekend by the former Navy minister, Mr Speed, and his preference for one of the cheaper alternative systems?

To press ahead with Trident to completion will require over the years much wider support in Parliament and the country than it is likely to get.

Viscount Trenchard: We would all like a cheaper alternative system. Having taken part in and listened to the examination of the *search for an alternative system* which would be an effective independent deterrent into the next century. I do not believe that any one has yet been suggested, whether by Mr Speed or anyone else.

Even the questions asked in the opinion polls show clearly that the majority of the public are in favour of the maintenance of an independent deterrent.

Elgin Marbles to stay in Britain

The Government does not intend to return the Elgin Marbles to Greece, the Earl of Avon, a Lord in Waiting, said.

Lord Jenkins of Putney (Lab) said that what was called return and restitution of cultural property had engaged increasing attention in recent years, mainly in Unesco.

Many countries (he went on) are asserting their right to have returned to them what they regard as part of their cultural heritage and several countries are concluding arrangements for the return of many objects.

Will he seek to ensure that the museum authorities in this country do not drag their feet in this matter, nor adopt an indefensible policy of "what we have we hold"?

The Earl of Avon: I am sure that our museums would not adopt an indefensible policy and would treat each case on its merits. The *international* collections in our museums and galleries are of great value to scholarship and a profound contribution to international cultural understanding. I do not believe that the break-up of such collections would be a desirable objective.

Lord Cottesloe (C): If it had not been for Lord Elgin the Elgin Marbles would probably no longer exist.

The Earl of Avon: When Lord Elgin in 1801 to 1804 saved the Marbles from Greece there was a question of them being irreparably damaged.

Lord Strabolgi, for the Opposition: The British Museum is just as much part of world culture as the Parthenon.

Lady Trumpington (C): If Lord Jenkins' suggestion was carried out it would mean that London Bridge would have to be returned from America.

The Earl of Avon: I leave it to the House whether it prefers to keep the Marbles or to have London Bridge back (Laughter).

Lord Fletcher (Lab): If we were to part with the Marbles it would lead to a great many *demands from other countries* for the return to those other countries of the invaluable collections in the British Museum.

The Earl of Avon : The Minister of Culture in Greece, Madame Melina Mercouri, will bear his remarks in mind.

Israeli fashion by Suzy Menkes





Left: bold giraffe-printed swimsuit with detachable halter straps, £35. Matching animal marked and striped pareo, £49. Both by Diva. White slub cotton bermuda shorts, £22, Gideon Oberson 16 Plus range. Woven belt around head £6 by Smartvido. All from Harrods Calypso Room, Knightsbridge, London SW1. Zebra-striped sandals by Andrea Pfister from Rayne, New Bond Street, W1; Brompton Road, SW3; Harrods; Harvey Nichols.

Above: optical "eye" T-shirt in black and white by Gideon Oberson for 16 Plus, £18 from Harrods Calypso Room. Variegated stripe swimsuit in black, white and red, £29.95 by Diva from Selfridges, Oxford Street, W1. Bedouin-striped blanket from Klong, Parkway, NW1.

Right: white cotton lace-edged jacket, £29. Matching culottes skirt, £19 by Raquel from Harrods Calypso Room. Bead and medallion belt £4 from Harrods. Cotton/lurex bandeau from Hindukush, 231 Portobello Road, W11. Striped espadrilles with gold ties £10.99, Midas branches. Medallion earrings by Corocraft.

Photographs by Tony Boase. Hair by Linden at Neville Daniel.

Sunbaked and stylish

The hottest fashion debate in Israel is whether the members of the Knesset should continue to wear the founding fathers uniform of shirt sleeves and sandals or whether they should be forced into suits.

For a country with a lot on its plate (the price of meat went up by 19 per cent while I was there) this argument seems like dressing for dinner while Rome burns. Or perhaps it is a crafty ploy by Israel's fashion industry to push up the sale of suits. Israel now exports more clothing to Great Britain than to any other country in the world — a third of its entire production. At a time when overall fashion exports have declined (by 10 per cent) and during Britain's recession, the rise in exports from $29m (about £15m) in 1977 to $96m last year, seems astounding.

Swimwear and leatherwear dominate Israel's fashion as surely as the twin mosque domes gleam among the dusty buildings of the old city of Jerusalem.

This Israel Fashion Week was actually the first of the international shows for next autumn and out of the swimwear selling season. But names like Gottex, increasingly Diva, and Gideon Oberson have established themselves as internationally known fashion companies. Oberson, Israel's only Paris-trained couturier, has an architectural shaping to his newest swimsuits, which are often cut without side seams but gently ruched at the bosom. Optical patterns and prints are a feature of his swimsuits and his 16-Plus sports range (on sale at Harrods).

There is nothing definably Israeli about any of the swimwear, except perhaps the colours drawn from the deep jade Eilat stones, the umber sunbaked earth, the brilliant turquoise Muslim ceramics and the insistent olive green of the military uniforms.

Leatherwear too has an international sense of style, with Beged-Or's Renaissance tapestries of suede (neat doublet jackets, court jester tunics and big quilted skirts) competing for the buyers attention with Guy Fulop's antiqued flying jackets and sporty leather separates.

Oded Gera, the designer for Beged-Or, also did a ravishing collection of furs (big Swakara and leather reversible travel coats and baroque brocade and fur evening jackets) for Scharf's Furs. He is one of a small band of Israeli designers (with more being intensively trained at the Shenkar design college) who are asked for infusions of imagination and creation to change the landscape of fashion.

But just as the tower blocks of modern hotels are now etched into the hallowed skyline of Jerusalem, so Israeli fashion has had to come to terms with the modern world. There has been massive investment in ultra-modern plant and machinery — such as Barbour's computerized striper that can store 10,000 different combinations of patterns in its memory bank. When agricultural experts find a way to grow mushrooms in the stubble of cotton fields it actually means more for the future of the fashion industry than the fact that Terra have produced Israel's first ever Ski wear.

Beged-Or, Israel's prestige leather company (despite last year's collapse and rescue) is now owned by Polgat Enterprises, a giant Israeli conglomerate which explains much of the country's export success. Using advanced technology, their basic plants produce the wool acrylics, linen, denim or corduroy gobbled up by their clothing factories.

The problem for Israel is to balance the status of high fashion with the foreign revenue brought in by selling anonymously to high street multiples. On the one hand is Maquette's pigskin blouson jacket currently selling like hot bagels for £45 at M & S. On the other is Guy Fulop's glossy hide brown flying jacket with cunning inserts of perforated scarlet suede, worthy of a window display in the world's most chic stores.

Many Israeli companies are vertical, from the raw cotton to the clothing rails, so they are obliged to design for mass production. In this field, Ata's cheery brushed cotton shirts (designed by Lily Darwish) coordinated with stylish cord separates had a design edge. Textures are used with flair and imagination by Raintex, where designer Shuky Levy teams fake fur with glazed cotton, and by the knitwear firm of Gabi Model. Bibat's quilted velour was another new look. The children's casual clothes and the practical babywear was of high a standard.

The great divide between the image-makers and the mass-production merchandise sold to the Debenhams Groups, John Lewis and C & A, is reflected in the export figures. Only 1 per cent of the $96m total is made up of the glamorous swimwear, and just 5 per cent in leather, according to Hanna Weiss of the Trade Ministry. The fastest-growing clothing section for fashion exports is actually men's underpants.

I wonder whether the Israelis should care so much that their fashion has an image, when the Delta Textile Company is churning out all the prestigious Pierre Cardin briefs? What's in a name? Or perhaps the country that made the desert bloom can think of a way of weaving Jerusalem's golden magic into our underclothes.

Divisional Court — Law Report February 16 1982 — House of Lords

Date of abolition of offences under Vagrancy Act

R v West London Stipendiary Magistrates, Ex parte Simeon

Before Lord Justice Ackner and Mr Justice Woolf

[Judgment delivered February 15]

The Criminal Attempts Act 1981, which provided by section 8 that the offence of being a suspected person under section 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824 "shall cease to have effect" after the coming into force of the Act, abolished the offence for all purposes after August 27, 1981, with the result that justices had no jurisdiction thereafter to proceed with offences allegedly committed before that date and in respect of which proceedings remained outstanding

The Divisional Court so held granting Mr Casimir Simeon's application for judicial review against the decision of Mr Eric Crowther, a stipendiary magistrate sitting at West London Magistrates' Court on November 18, 1981, when he rejected a preliminary submission that he had no jurisdiction to try the applicant on a charge of being a suspected person loitering with intent contrary to section 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824.

By his application, Mr Simeon sought an order prohibiting the magistrate from further proceeding with the trial and an order of mandamus requiring him to dismiss the charge.

Mr Peter Thornton for the applicant; Mr Vivian Robinson for the respondent prosecutor.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that unless a contrary intention appeared in the Criminal Attempts Act 1981, section 16 of the Interpretation Act 1978 applied so as to provide for the continuation of legal proceedings commenced under section 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824 before section 8 of the 1981 Act came into force on August 27, 1981.

Section 8 provided: "... Section 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824 ... shall cease to have effect". If section 8 stood alone it would not be possible to contend that section 16 of the Interpretation Act did not apply.

It was, however, submitted on behalf of the applicant that having regard to the Criminal Attempts Act as a whole, a clear contrary intention was expressed in section 8.

Section 10 was the most significant provision. That was a conventional repeal provision. It was submitted that unless there was a specific reason for section 8 being dealt with as it was, it would have been sufficiently covered by the general repeal provisions in section 10.

It was submitted on behalf of the prosecutor that the clearest words were required to avoid the application of section 16 of the Interpretation Act. Attention was drawn to the anomalies which would arise from the applicant's interpretation of section 8 of the 1981 Act.

The prosecutor gave as an example the situation where two people were charged with offences under section 4 of the Vagrancy Act; one was convicted and sentenced before section 8 came into force. But the trial of the other was delayed until after it came into force. In such a case one would be guilty and the other not guilty.

According to Metropolitan Police figures there were 35 cases under section 4 of the Vagrancy Act fixed for hearing of which 14 could lead to offences under section 9 of the 1981 Act. There were 95 unexecuted warrants, 13 of which involved cases where a codefendant had already been convicted in the same circumstances. The fact that anomalous consequences could occur was a matter of significance, it was said.

However, notwithstanding that, it was his Lordship's view that the submissions made on behalf of the applicant were correct as to the meaning of the words "shall cease to have effect" in section 8

The effect of section 8 was that the provisions of section 4 of the Vagrancy Act ceased to have effect for all purposes after August 27, 1981 and section 16 of the Interpretation Act did not apply.

As to the anomalies which might occur — the Act had to apply from a fixed point which in certain circumstances had to be arbitrary.

It also had to be remembered that in considering whether a person was subject to penal consequences under a statutory provision, if there was doubt about the matter, the view more favourable to that person was to be preferred.

Lord Justice Ackner agreed.

Solicitors: Marcus-Barnett; Metropolitan Police Solicitor.

Use of 'Hansard' by Lord Denning criticized

Hadmor Productions Ltd and Others v Hamilton and Others

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook.

[Speeches delivered February 11]

The House of Lords allowed an interlocutory appeal by three officials of a trade union, the Association of Cinematograph Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT) from the Court of Appeal (Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Watkins and Lord Justice O'Connor) (*The Times*, April 10, 1981; [1981] 3 WLR 139) which had allowed an expedited appeal by Hadmor Productions Ltd from Mr Justice Dillon who had refused to grant interim injunctions restraining the three officials from blacking the transmission by Thames Television of programmes produced by Hadmor.

In the course of his speech Lord Diplock, with whom all their Lordships agreed, took exception to a passage in the judgment of Lord Denning in the Court of Appeal in which, his Lordship said: "The Master of the Rolls ... sought to justify the construction that he placed on section 17 (8) [of the Employment Act 1980] by referring to the report in *Hansard* of a speech made in the House of Lords by a peer, who is a distinguished academic lawyer, Lord Wedderburn, when moving an opposition amendment (which was defeated) to delete the subsection from the Bill.

"There is a series of rulings by this House unbroken for a hundred years ... that recourse to reports of proceedings in either House of Parliament during the passing of a Bill that upon the signification of the Royal Assent becomes the Act of Parliament that falls to be construed, is not permissible as an aid to its construction."

Hadmor was a facility company, producing material for inclusion in regular programmes transmitted by television stations. Its income was derived from fees paid by television companies for licences to transmit the programmes it produced.

Hadmor had been formed by two personal plaintiffs after obtaining in August 1980 from the defendant Hamilton what they believed to be assurances that ACTT would not prevent Hadmor programmes from being shown on independent television provided that Hadmor maintained an ACTT closed shop — a condition with which Hadmor had complied.

Towards the end of 1980 Hadmor made a series of programmes, two of which were the subject of a licence to Thames and were transmitted in December 1980, withour objection by ACTT. Negotiations for a similar licence for transmission by Thames of a further 13 programmes had taken place at the end of November 1980, and three had been transmitted in January, 1981, without attracting the notice of ACTT officials until their attention was drawn to it by an unflattering reference to the series in *The Observer* in January 25.

About that time there was a shortage of ACTT work and the uncontradicted evidence was that ACTT members feared that there might be redundancies if work that could be done in Thames studios were farmed out to facility companies.

Later the television branch committee of ACTT passed a resolution endorsing the blacking of Hadmor's series. The Thames management deferred further transmission of the series.

Mr J. H. Inskip, QC, Mr Jeffrey Burke and Mr Roy Lemon for the union officials; Mr Alexander Irvine, QC, and Mr Christopher Carr for the company.

LORD DIPLOCK said that the interlocutory appeal arose out of the activities of three ACTT officials in an endeavour to ensure that there should be no transmission by Thames of certain programmes produced by Hadmor Productions Ltd. The means adopted were the familiar ones of threatening to black the programmes.

Together with the writ which claimed various injunctions against the three officials Hadmor asked for interlocutory injunctions in the same terms — that the defendants be restrained from intimidating, coercing or threatening any independent television company in England and Wales so as to cause injury, loss or damage to the company.

Mr Justice Dillon refused in February 1981 to grant any of the injunctions and in a careful and lucid judgment explained his reasons for reaching that decision on the evidence before him.

An appeal from that refusal was heard by the Court of Appeal in March, by which time further evidence had been filed by each side. A reserved judgment granting all the interlocutory injunctions sought by Hadmor was delivered on April 9, 1981. The appeal was from that order.

The House should first be reminded of the limited function of an appellate court in an appeal of that kind. An interlocutory injunction was a discretionary relief, and the discretion whether or not to grant it was vested in the High Court judge who heard the application.

The function of an appellate court on an appeal from the judge's grant or refusal of an interlocutory injunction was initially one of review only. It was only if and after the appellate court had concluded that the judge's exercise of his discretion must be set aside that it became entitled to exercise an original discretion of its own.

In the instant case, no deference was paid, no reference was even made, to the reasons given by Mr Justice Dillon for exercising his discretion as he had done. The Master of the Rolls had said merely that the reason why the Court of Appeal could ignore the judge's reasons was that in the interval between the hearing of the motion and of the appeal, both sides had adduced further evidence, "so virtually we have to consider it all afresh".

His Lordship could not agree that the production of additional evidence before the Court of Appeal, all of which related to events that had taken place earlier than the hearing before the judge, was of itself sufficient to entitle that court to exercise an original discretion of its own.

If it had adopted the right approach of examining the fresh evidence to see whether the facts disclosed by it invalidated the judge's reasons for his decision, his Lordship thought it would have been seen to provide additional support for the judge's reasons for refusing the injunctions.

Having stated the facts his Lordship said that on the evidence available it could not be contended that there had been any breach by Thames of any contract with Hadmor.

Hadmor could have no cause of action against the defendants for inducing a breach of that contract. The only contracts on which Hadmor could rely were the contracts of employment between Thames and the individual members of ACTT.

At the trial the issues would be: (1) Whether the defendants had committed any common law tort of interference with business by the use of unlawful means or intimidation? (2) If so, whether they were acting in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute as defined in section 29 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974? (3) If so, whether they were entitled to immunity from liability in tort to Hadmor under section 13 of the 1974 Act?

But at the interlocutory stage the judge had to follow the guidance given by the House in *American Cyanamid v Ethicon* ([1975] AC 396, 407), and ask himself whether on issue (1) there was a serious question to be tried. To issues (2) and (3) the 1974 Act as amended applied. On issue (1), his Lordship would hold, but not without serious misgivings that there was a serious issue to be tried.

On issue (2) Mr Justice Dillon had no hesitation in holding that the defendants were acting in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute; and neither had his Lordship.

The present appeared to present a classic instance of a trade dispute arising out of fears for job security in a period of high unemployment.

On issue (3) his Lordship having reviewed the relevant legislation agreed with Mr Justice Dillon that the likelihood of the defendants establishing at the trial that they were entitled to immunity in tort for the acts that the evidence disclosed was very high.

His Lordship added for good measure that he thought the judge was entitled to take the view and to attach great weight to it: that, whatever the result of the trial might ultimately be the grant of the interlocutory injunctions sought would have been of no practical use to Hadmor.

His Lordship could find no fault with the way the judge exercised the discretion vested in him in deciding to refuse the interlocutory injunctions sought, and nothing in the additional evidence before the Court of Appeal which in any way falsified or conflicted with the reasoning on which the judge based his decision.

The Court of Appeal order should be set aside and that of Mr Justice Dillon restored.

Lord Fraser, Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge and Lord Brandon agreed.

Solicitors: Brian Thompson & Partners, Stanmore; Nutt & Oliver.

Standard of proof in reviewing disposal of assets

K v K

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Dunn and Sir Sebag Shaw

[Judgment delivered February 11]

In granting an application under section 37 of the matrimonial Causes Act 1973 to set aside a reviewable disposition the court must be "satisfied" that the disposition had been made with the intention of defeating the applicant's claim for financial relief. That was the standard of proof provided for in the section so it was irrelevant to refer to the standard of proof used in fraud cases.

The Court of Appeal so stated in dismissing an appeal by a former wife from a decision of Mr Justice Hollings. The wife had applied to set aside two deeds executed by her former husband in 1974 and 1978 by which he disposed of his half-share in the matrimonial home which they had both held as tenants-in-common. The registrar had ordered that both deeds be set aside.

On appeal by both husband and the husband's daughter from his first marriage who was a beneficiary under the disposition Mr Justice Hollings varied the registrar's order by discharging that part of his order relating to the 1974 deed.

Mr Michael Horowitz for the wife; Mr John Boggis for the daughter; Mr Mordecai Levene for the husband.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that the disposition had to be made with the intention of defeating a claim for financial relief. The intention leading to the disposition was the criterion which brought the disposition within or without section 37.

In his endeavour to find a parallel Mr Boggis had referred the judge to section 172 of the Law of Property Act 1925 and relevant passages on that section in *Halsbury's Laws*. Unfortunately section 172 dealt with fraudulent conveyances and the passages referred to the "badge of fraud" and gave various examples.

Mr Horowitz said the judge had misdirected himself on the standards of proof. His Lordship agreed that that was the wrong way of approaching the question.

It was a pity that the word "fraud" was often uttered in cases where it was not directly relevant. The word should not be used unless it was directly relevant to the case. Section 37 was explicit about the standard of proof. It stated that the court must be "satisfied".

The question that the judge had to ask himself after reviewing the evidence was "am I satisfied that the diposition was made with the intention of defeating the wife's claim for financial relief?"

That was the way to approach the case. Having looked at the relevant facts in the present case, his Lordship's view was that there was no evidence to support the inference that the first disposition had been made by the husband with the requisite intention in mind.

If the judge had applied that test he would have come to the same conclusion. One thing was abundantly clear and that was that at all times it was the husband's intention in making the dispositions to set up a secret trust. Leaving aside the question of whether or not the judge had misdirected himself by referring to the "badges of fraud" the judge was right in dismissing the wife's claim

Lord Justice Dunn and Sir Sebag Shaw agreed.

Solicitors: A. H. Kurtz & Co, Hayes, Middlesex; Kanter Jules & Co, Hammersmith.

[redacted]

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Galleries

Landseer: the brutal sentimentalist

Sir Edwin Landseer

Tate Gallery

Man Proposes — God Disposes: Prints by Sir Edwin Landseer and his Followers

Christopher Wood Gallery

Engravings after Sir Edwin Landseer and Others

Malcolm Innes Gallery

It can come as quite a surprise — or quite a shock — to see for the first time the original of a painting one knows well in reproduction. I recall the first time I set eyes on Landseer's *The Monarch of the Glen*, in Edinburgh appropriately enough, as part of the *Discovery of Scotland* show in 1978. Though my own childhood home had been firmly stripped of such "Victorian monstrosities", I had enough elderly relatives who did not feel self-concious about Victorian prints on their walls, and I can recall at least three versions of the *Monarch* — just the sort of thing Christopher Wood has in his show of prints by Landseer and his followers **Man Proposes — God Disposes** (15 Motcomb Street, until February 26) or Malcolm Innes in his show of **Engravings after Landseer** at the Walton Gallery, 172 Walton Street, also until February 26.

But the real thing is a very different matter. Who would have thought, to begin with, that it would be so large? And who could guess from even the finest contemporary engraving at the colour scheme, the quality of the paint? Especially since in this case neither is very appealing: behind the giant stag — rendered, oh yes, with considerable skill and a wealth of precise observation — there is a very great deal of hazy mountain slope and purplish-blue cloud, painted so broadly, indeed coarsely, as to be devoid of all interest. Unless, that is, you can stretch a point and see Landseer as some kind of precursor of Pop Art. It makes one wonder if some of Landseer's bigger, later works were not painted primarily for the sake of the large reproduction market (Landseer was one of the first painters really to get the measure of that, perhaps because he came from a family of commercial engravers), rather than the engravings' being an incidental result of the pictures' success.

Maybe we are not being quite fair to Landseer in this particular case. His means were at least generally well adapted to his ends, and in the large-scale **Landseer** show at the Tate (until April 12) we are seeing *The Monarch of the Glen* at eye- level, when it was originally conceived to be seen from below, at a distance, as part of the decor for the House of Lords refreshment room. But the fact remains that for all its fame as an image (perhaps partly because of it), *The Monarch of the Glen* is not a pleasing painting. And its unpleasing qualities are shared by a disturbing number of other works in the show. If we want to revalue Landseer we cannot do it merely by saying what a jolly good painter, what an excellent technician the chap was. Sometimes he was, sometimes he was not — to such an extent that it is often difficult to believe that the same man painted adjacent works.

These matters are of course quite seperate from our reactions to the subjects the technique was used on. There is altogether too *much, too explicit*, carnage of deer, birds, otters, bulls and the rest of the animal kingdom for most modern taste, and the show should offer the anti-blood sports lobby a field-day. We can dismiss this as part of the period, we can find in it a possible reflection of Landseer's own mental and emotional disorders, we can even allege (though on it seems to me shaky evidence) that the paintings were meant to disgust us. But, however you approach it, the *problem still has to be dealt with.*

This no doubt sounds curious of a painter whose main modern reputation is for extreme sentimentality faced with anything resembling a cute little, or even a cute big, doggy. But sentimentality and brutality are often opposite sides of the coin. Quite possibly *the same man that drooled over* anthropomorphized pets could go out and slaughter their untamed *relations* with complete abandon. There is plenty of evidence in Queen Victoria's *Journal of Our Life in the Highlands*, even after bowdlerization by Arthur Helps, that the virtuous Prince Albert loved to do just that. It was only natural that a court favourite should take his standards uncritically from the highest in the land. Whether that makes for good art is more arguable.

So we may reasonably suggest that the case for a wholesale upward revaluation of Landseer is not yet completely made out, and this show gets us not much further towards it. But it does at least make clear that Landseer cannot, either, be just written off. There are some extraordinarily accomplished pictures at the Tate, and some extraordinarily beautiful ones. Some of the latter are indeed among his most characteristic productions. The portraits of specific animals, especially of the Royal household, are nearly always free from the vagueness, cuteness and sentimentality of the famous story-telling pictures like *Dignity and Impudence* or *High life and Low Life*. *Macaw, Love Birds, Terrier and Spaniel Puppies, belonging to Her Majesty* (1839), for example, is a masterpiece of its kind, suggesting exactly the character of each animal and binding them together into a fresh and vivid colour composition, while the *Pair of Brazilian Monkeys* poised on a pineapple, fascinately watching a wasp (also, inevitably, "the property of Her Majesty"), has that wonderful ease and economy that marks much of Landseer's work in his earlier, happier years.

His way with intricately articulated compositions, even to the last, remains remarkable: however many figures and subsidiary incidents, it is only very occasionally that, as in *Rent Day in the Wilderness* (1868), the eye cannot take in the essentials at a glance and the mind work out the details later. There are also some isolated things which are unexpectedly appealing. *Coming Events Cast Their Shadow Before Them* is interesting less for the battle between the stags that it implies as for its extraordinarily subdued blue-grey colour scheme, which makes it look more Nazarene than English. The handful of caricatures shows a very expert and wittily observant Landseer. And there is one astonishing piece, *Charles Sheridan with Mrs Richard Sheridan and Child* (1847), left unfinished because of its subject's death, which gives evidence of how dashingly Landseer sketched out his designs and applied the underpainting.

Landseer ended up not rivalling Turner (in a very different way) for the title of first of the Impressionists, but rather figuring, within his staid Victorian garb, as the last of the full-blown Romantics. Though we have tended to think of him as the epitome of everything we dislike about the Victorians, this show makes abundantly clear that his artistic impulses and criteria all refer back to an earlier era. The affinity with Sir Walter Scott (subject of an excellent portrait) has frequently been noted, and it can be seen not only in the earlier period pieces like the *Chevy Chase* pictures and *Hawking in the Olden Time*; the same kind of full-blooded, unselfconscious Romantic spirit runs on to the last, even if overlaid by a lot of over-smooth painting technique.

It is perhaps related also to his later taste for odd symbolism, in pictures like *The Baptismal Font* (exhibited in the year of his death, 1872) where the sheep are deployed around a font curiously sited in the middle of a field with a proto- surrealist literalness which recalls German Romantic painting. Certain it is that, just when you think you have got Landseer taped, something else crops up to confuse simple formulations and set you thinking and reacting all over again. Nor must I forget to mention that the ins and outs of his career are admirably (if no doubt to some over-enthusiastically) charted in Richard Ormond's finely produced catalogue.

Catalogue is basically what it is, but it exemplifies the most ingenious solution yet to the problem of ensuring a longer life for a quite expensive book (£16 hardback from Thames and Hudson, though only £5.95 paperback at the exhibition) than merely the duration of the exhibition. Everything is illustrated with all necessary *supportive details, but the pictures* are arranged as though primarily illustrations of Mr Ormond's scholarly yet readable biographical/critical text. Unless you looked carefully, you would never realize that this was anything but a superior (very superior) coffee-table book. Agree or disagree with its conclusions about the interest and importance of Landseer today, it is well worth getting and keeping on its own merits, filling a noticeable gap in studies of nineteenth-century British art.

John Russell Taylor



Freshness, ease and economy: "Macaw, Love Birds, Terrier and Spaniel Puppies"; and "Pair of Brazilian Monkeys"



Concerts

Powerful artistry

Philharmonia/ Groves

Bletchley

Hearing Rachmaninov's second piano concerto is much like revisiting adolescence, but at least Ian Hobson makes it an intelligent exercise. This was the concerto with which he won the Leeds competition last year, and he clearly recognizes the potential offensiveness of self-indulgent sentiment produced to order. On Sunday, playing the work again with the Philharmonia under Sir Charles Groves, he bared not his soul but his artistry.

In the slow movement, particularly, it was an unusual pleasure to hear attacks sitting bolt upright on the beat, not lagging behind in a forced effusion of emotion. And, without denying the music's nature, he kept it in control with the determination of his left hand, the hard, mobile accompaniment that so often served as a reservoir of energy and in the finale led to some almost Bach-like passages of strongly figured conterpoint.

This powered and powerful performance came halfway through the closing concert of the Milton Keynes February Festival, which is doing something to stake a claim for artistic enterprise in that blueprint for a city. Since there is still no concert hall and no theatre, the Philharmonia were accommodated in the great hall of a sports centre in Bletchley, although their dealings with Mr Hobson were not made to seem more competitive as a result; indeed, they were gentle in support and generous in the leads they offered.

The concerto had been immediately preceded by a work commissioned by the festival for the occasion, *Wild Decembers* by Elisabeth Lutyens. Although the title comes from Emily Bronte's poem "Remembrance", *Lutyens has said that her* piece is not at all intended as an illustration of the text, and certainly there is a laconic brevity and independence in the music that rather contrasts with the poet's prostration over a dead lover.

The scoring for brass, percussion and strings also intensifies aspects of distance and grandeur, especially when the ensembles are so often used in isolation and even though there is a fair bit of wintry writing for high string harmonics and glittering chimes.

But apart from thus declaring its own ambience, the piece achieves little, and is also quite odd in its wholesale repetitions.

Paul Griffiths

Alicia de Larrocha

Festival Hall

The Festival Hall no doubt would have been fuller on Sunday afternoon if Alicia de Larrocha had played Spanish music. As it was she chose Beethoven, Schumann and Chopin, stripping all three of hazy romantic nostalgia and transplanting them into the clearer, brighter and often fiercer light of her own land.

Her liking for sharp-cut contours was immediately apparent in Beethoven's first set of Bagatelles, played with exceptional tautness of rhythm as well as clarity of texture, and with unfailing relish of their quips and quirks. Her take-it-or-leave-it pungency was *echt* Beethoven. But, in the lyrical No 6 in D, her tempo was too fast for the music to speak with the requested intimacy.

Moving on to Beethoven's late A flat Sonata she at once established the first movement's calm in a liquid flow of gleaming cantabile, and uncharacteristically took the second movement as an *allegro moderato* as if determined not to make it the rage over a lost penny often heard. The Arioso and Fugue were played with a commitment all the more moving for utter simplicity, clarity and directness. There was deep sentiment, but not a trace of the sentimental.

Nothing in Schumann's *Humoreske* was lovelier than her melting into its closing B flat major song. There were moments elsewhere when urgency of feeling found faster and louder outlet than the composer probably intended. But the reading brought striking revelations, not least in the inner parts and details of contrapuntal imitation of which he was so proud. She emphazised the total unpredictabililty of the music's imaginative daring while giving the whole structure a rare cohesion and feeling of inevitability.

Whether Chopin's Andante spianato and Grande Polonaise *needed such* forceful projection remains a moot point, but is was certainly exciting.

Joan Chissell

Theatre

Dreadful conviction

The Treat

ICA

Pam Gems's new play is about sex, and particularly how men view and abuse women sexually. I imagine a genuinely neutral opinion on that subject is possible, and objectivity on the offensive nature of much of the action can be sustained by regarding the play as a very pointed jest. *It is often funny*. But that would be missing the value of the offensiveness, and that would be ignoring the gruesome aptness of the final thrust of the metaphor.

The Treat takes place in a French brothel. For those who found the sexual encounters of *La Ronde* exhausting when spread out over an evening, Pam Gems has multiplied the sexual occasions but compacted them for a lunchtime performance. It would be difficult to count the encounters, and the savageness increases as each of her three whores takes yet another man off stage where cries of pain emerge as often as not.

From the first, the production by Philip Davis captures the grotesque atmosphere of an exercise by a feminist Marquis de Sade. As the house pimp (Tim Stern) enters with the first client, the women rise, pout and bare their breasts. Timothy Spall, *in the first of several* comically vicious characterizations, examines them like horse flesh: he crushes their breasts, looks at their teeth and slaps their flanks, finally ordering a whore dressed as a little girl.

There are more fantasies fulfilled, with the actresses Frances Barber, Tracy Boden and Jenny Galloway obligingly taking on the guises of nun, client's sister and bride. The parade of men is not entirely made up of monsters, but most are buying the women in anger, and welts and bruises appear on their bodies. A special celebration is planned for the end of the day, with a party for the mayor, and for a while the question is whether all the whores will live until then.

The cruelty of the imagery is regularly leavened by jokes, and a strained communication between the women allows them to develop as characters. Mr Davis has recruited an assembly of extras that gives a feeling of exceptional lavishness to the production. *What is worrying, apart from the nightmarish* conviction of the play's final picture of male lust, is that if Pam Gems is right about men then her play will go some way to *satisfying their* (or our) hatred and the ironies of her design will lose to lasciviousness.

Ned Chaillet

London debuts

Ambassador of the New World

The American baritone William Parker is currently touring Europe as winner of the 1979 International American Music Competition, an annual event open in turn to pianists, vocalists and violinists of any age, sex or nationality, with the promotion of twentieth-century American recital music its special aim.

Apart from Brahms's Four Serious Songs and a single Fauré setting aptly chosen to exemplify roots, his long, demanding programme was accordingly wholly New World. It proved him a maturely assured ambassador as warm and mellow in tone (particularly in the middle and lower registers) as in feeling, and with a shapely line only momentarily marred by a few over-anxiously attacked top notes in Brahms at the outset and by understandable tiredness towards the end in the taxing quasi-instrumental exposure of Motets by John Harbison. Barber's *Melodies passagères* best revealed his lyrical grace, while graphic storytelling in tales of the Civil War by Ned Rorem and Ives left no doubt that he has the ring and colour for opera too.

Though in a different league, Elizabeth Page's flexible, flute-like soprano could be very pretty when dead in tune (it was not always) in silvery upper reaches. Her expressive range was limited by insufficient variety of colour and shortage of breath for intensity or sweep. But there were many moments of charm in an artfully chosen programme of lighter old Italian, German, English and French favourites, with characterization at its bravest in Poulenc's *Fiançailles pour rire.*

In 250th anniversary salute to Haydn the Cristofori Ensemble played his three trios for flute, cello and piano on period instruments of which Christopher Kite's fortepiano (a modern reproduction of a 1784 Stein) was particularly eloquent as well as a godsend in balance. Never over-insistent, its intimately gleaming tone blended perfectly with Peter Davies's cooing flute and Caroline Brown's gut-stringed cello, while closely matched, perceptively musical phrasing unified the ensemble still more. All praise to this group for conveying so much of the music's romance, its surprise and its brilliance, within so fastidiously fragile a soundworld.

Yvan and Laurence Chiffoleau, a French brother-and-sister cello and piano duo, set about their programme with such urgent vitality that he broke a string and sometimes went off pitch in a sonata by Valentini, and she drastically overpowered him in Beethoven's A major Sonata. More relaxed after the interval in Schubert's "Arpeggione" and Schumann's Five Pieces in Folk-style, the cellist left no doubt as to how persuasively he could make his instrument sing and speak even if his phrasing sometimes seemed to need more breadth and continuity of line.

Approaching classical and romantic works alike as ripe fruit from which the maximum juice had to be squeezed, the German guitarist Andreas Herzau many times defeated his own ends with uneven fingerwork as well as unstylishly self-indulgent rhythm.

Joan Chissell

Schubert's Grande Sonate, D 617, is little known, except to duettists, but it served to demonstrate the beautifully relaxed ensemble and warmly cultivated tone that Vivienne and Dirk Keilhack could achieve with four hands at one piano. There was playing of real character, too, in Brahms's Variations on a Theme of Schumann, Op 23, although there seems no way to prevent it sounding like a reduction of an orchestral work.

The subtitle of Werner Heider's *Locomobile*, written in 1977 specially for the Keilhack Duo, is "Dance music for seveneight-machine, for piano, twenty fingers." A violent dance it would be, for this single movement is pungently dissonant and agitated, jazzy in a rather obvious way yet incorporating some real discoveries about the further potentialities of the four-handed medium.

Max Harrison



Dexter joins Mermaid

John Dexter has joined the Mermaid Theatre as joint Artistic Director with Bernard Miles and Josephine Wilson. The move, which came two days before the opening of his production of *The Portage to San Cristobal of A.H.* at the Mermaid tomorrow, was forecast on the Arts Page at the turn of the year.

Dexter will now divide his time mainly between the Metropolitan Opera in New York and the Mermaid. The next play that he is likely to direct for the Thames-side theatre will be Ibsen's *Little Eyolf*, an indication that the Mermaid in future will be paying quite a lot of attention to the European classical repertory. Lord Miles, welcoming John Dexter's appointment yesterday, said: "We are both working-class boys. That is probably why we get on so well together."

Dance

Linda Gibbs

The Place

After about 15 years with London Contemporary Dance Theatre, Linda Gibbs has used a sabbatical leave to put together a solo programme, given its first London performance at The Place this past weekend. Although much of her leave was spent travelling for wider experience, she has turned with only one exception to colleagues from LCDT for her choreography, making it less of a departure than might be expected from the title, *Leaving Places.*

The linking theme, in fact, supposedly about moving on, seems rather more about the difficulty of doing so. It is only in the last of her seven numbers, *Go for it*, that the dance builds much impetus. That has choreography by Robert North to the Scherzo from Brahms's first string sextet, and really sets her moving about the stage with a brisk gaiety that is effervescent in its effect.

The second half is altogether better than the first, with a dance sketch by Janet Smith that amusingly contrasts idleness and vigour, and a piece by Siobhan Davies, to Britten's *Mazurka Elegiaca*, which epitomizes, in its juxtaposition of assertive and tentative or nervous gestures, the emotional dilemma that seems to underlie the programme.

The new pieces in the first half are another solo by North, rather mopey this time, to music from Samuel Barber's Adagio for Strings, and a couple of pleasant but inconclusive little dances set by Anthony van Laast to music by Miles Davis and Glenn Miller. The only meaty number before the intermission is the prologue, a repeat of the *Three Solos* which Gibbs created for herself in 1978, showing off her all-round skill in three contrasted costumes but, unfortunately, without a fully matching variety of moods.

The use of spoken words between the dances, to provide continuity during costume changes, is not a bad idea in principle but needs a more rigorous choice if it is to avoid being an embarrassing let-down.

John Percival

Television

Tragedy of ambition

Scientists since the Renaissance have cut corners in time or broken conventions of enquiry in order to beat a great rival in the field or to ensure that their theories are of practical use as early as possible; many who fail are never found out, others justify bending the rules by success. But Martin Cline blew it. A brilliant head of haematology at UCLA and the subject of David Dugan and Oliver Morse's film for **Horizon** (BBC2), Cline apparently had no rivals in the field of gene-transference as a possible treatment for diseases of the blood; there was no race for a Noble Prize; he could have taken his time.

And yet in attempting, secretly, to transfer human genes into the bloodstream of another human being he not only acted against the recommendations of the Human Subjects Protection Committee in Los Angeles — which, on the advice of leading molecular biologists, considered Cline's experiments on mice insufficient and their extension to humans premature and possibly dangerous; he also ignored guidelines laid down by Washington and failed to inform his hosts at the Haddasiah Hospital in Jerusalem that he had done so. They in turn felt their trust had been abused, yet the Israeli Human Subjects Protection Committee itself had taken his animal data on trust and failed to consult its Californian counterpart: presumably it too was excited by the chance to spring a spectacular surprise upon the world.

The experiment failed: the (anonymous) patient was unharmed but neither were her chances of survival notably increased. Nothing had been proved. Back on the West Coast, the story of Cline's over-eagerness broke in the *Los Angeles Times*, his files were tampered with out of hours, he lost the headship of the department and all funds for future research. Elegant and persuasive, he is still teaching there, and he talks, of course, very well. Not even *Horizon's* use of melodramatic music and stage reconstructions could diminish a tragedy of intelligence and ambition, clearly and fairly told. Repeated next Sunday, as usual; strongly recommended.

If **Dead Ernest** *(Central) is* anything to go by, the British Section of Heaven has cheerfully downtraded in the 35 years since Robert Morse and David Niven arrived there in *A Matter of Life and Death.* There is more than a touch of *Hi-de-Hi!* about the redcoats and sky-blue blazers favoured by Archangels Derek and Doreen, not to mention the gates closed for repearling where once Powell and Pressburger had called up a chaste Art Deco dream. But then *Dead Ernest* has been devised by John Stevenson and Julian Roach as a sitcom — in which Andrew Sachs, playing a schoolteacher from Swindon killed by a champagne cork between receiving a huge pools win and spending a naughty afternoon with Miss North Sea Oil, can escape the curse of success as Manuel in *Fawlty Towers*. As such, it is corny and joke-stuffed, but reasonably good fun. Sachs is not merely a very funny man but a highly inventive comic actor born to play parts like Gogol's Government Inspector and Ibsen's Peer Gynt. Who will give him the chance?

Inventive comic actor: Sachs in "Dead Ernest"

Michael Ratcliffe

Four voices from the West: Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was President Carter's national security adviser, begins a major re-examination of the state of the North Atlantic alliance

The key question Poland poses for the West

The events in Poland are pregnant with international consequences and they require a serious and long-term response. In shaping our policy, Americans must focus not only on what is happening, has happened and is likely to happen within Poland itself, but bear in mind at all times the broader European dimension as well.



I sense in what is happening now — and not just because of Poland, but because of Afghanistan, and, less immediately and directly, earlier because of South Yemen and Ethiopia — that a significant shift is occurring in our mutual perceptions and in our attitudes, and that a series of commitments is being taken that may prove to be lasting and may in turn be described by historians some years hence as involving one of the fundamental turns, one of those basic crossroads, in the American-Soviet relationship which then generate commitments that endure for a long period of time. We may, in brief, be witnessing a reigniting of the Cold War.

Even short of that somewhat ominous prospect, I think we are justified in saying that the foreign consequences of the events in Poland are revealing another historically significant reality, namely that the prevailing conditions in Europe are beginning to outlive the post-Second World War arrangements, the post-Second World War states of mind.

The structural crisis of the Soviet system is matched by a progressive dilution of Western cohesion and perhaps even by the fragmentation of Western unity. It should be the purpose of American policy, in my judgment, to try to create conditions in which peaceful accommodation in Poland again becomes more likely, so that East-West accommodation becomes more likely as well. In that context we stand a greater chance of preserving Western unity.

I believe that our response so far has been adequate in a limited, negative sense. That is to say, we have made it clear that there are certain punitive costs, particularly for the Soviet Union, for what had transpired. But our policy in a broader sense has been inadequate, for it has not taken fully into account the need to use whatever leverage we have to maximize the prospects for positive change in Poland and for better East-West accommodation.

In my view, therefore, we need to think more systematically about the need to combine a punitive response to the probability that the conditions in Poland will worsen with genuine incentives to Moscow to consider a change of course in a more positive direction.

For most East and West Europeans, to a far greater extent than most Americans realize, the historical legacy — and I speak of the historical legacy, and not of the legal precision — of the 1945 Yalta agreements is that they created and historically validated the division of Europe into two systems of condominia. The dissociation of the United States from the legacy of Yalta would be a historically significant step, particularly at this stage.

I was struck that when this issue was raised by President Mitterrand in Europe, and by myself recently, it evoked a very strong and sensitive Soviet reaction. The renunciation by the United States of the Yalta legacy — and this should not be read as meaning I wish to renounce the Helsinki agreements — on the grounds that the conditions of Yalta no longer exist in Europe, that Europe has regained its cohesion and organic unity, would have a significant impact on the present context when, implicitly at least, to many East and West Europeans, the Soviet role in the East and particularly in Poland seems to be derived form the legacy of Yalta.

The American response to martial law in Poland has been designed to increase the cost to the Soviets of the continued absence of accommodation, of intensified repression, and I have strongly supported it. However, in my judgment, it needs to be matched by a positive programme which conveys to the Soviets as well as to our Allies the tangible benefits of increased accommodation, reconciliation, and then progress on the East-West front.

Here I believe our policy has been particularly deficient. It gives the Soviets no incentive to change course, and it makes the West Europeans less likely to support us.

There are three areas in which a more positive attitude could be tangibly expressed. President Reagan in his first speech announcing sanctions referred obliquely to the possibility of a larger and more sustained programme of economic aid to Poland. I believe this needs to be repeated and made more tangible. I believe this is an area in which the West Europeans could be very cooperative, for their stake in East-West trade could be protected if there were progress towards reconciliation.

In that context, larger East-West initiatives designed to stabilize the economic conditions in central Europe could also make political progress more likely. A comprehensive economic package needs to be shaped and postulated. It needs to be presented as part of an alternative way of coping with existing difficulties.

Secondly, I think it is very important to underline our commitment to and willingness to participate in more comprehensive arms control talks. This means in particular a return to the table on SALT II and the public exposition of how the Reagan Administration wishes to renegotiate SALT II. You will recall that they concluded that the SALT II agreement as reached by the Carter Administration was fatally flawed.

The question is what needs to be done, in its judgment, to improve it — presumably in a fashion that is still negotiable with the Soviets. We need to make credible our commitment, in other words, to the idea that we are prepared at this stage of history, genuinely and seriously to engage in constructive arms control talks.

Thirdly (and of this I have to speak in a somewhat oblique and elusive fashion, because it is premature to be precise) we need to start thinking out loud as to how and in what respects both the character of the two alliance systems and the relationship between them ought to be changed. The fact of the matter is that both Nato and the Warsaw Pact are the products of the conditions that prevailed in the late 1940s and early 1950s. They endured largely in an unchanged form during the two subsequent decades of detente.

But if they are, so to speak, the military superstructure for certain basic political and social realities of the late 1940s and the 1950s — and if these social and political realities have changed — then it follows that some progressive adjustments in the nature of the two alliance systems, and in the relationship between them, have to be undertaken. I am not speaking specifically now of such schemes as the Rapacki Plan, nor of some of the ideas advanced at one time or another by General de Gaulle. But I am suggesting that the time has come when we need to ask ourselves whether in every respect every arrangement pertaining go the internal character or to the relationship between the two alliances, is still historically valid.

If we wish to alter the nature of the East-West relationship, and if we wish to promote peaceful change particularly in the East, so that change in the West does not outpace change in the East, then we have to face this very delicate and potentially very controversial issue. I speak in elliptical terms deliberately, because I believe that any concrete proposal at this stage would be premature and would probably produce a strongly negative reaction. And yet the fact of the matter is that if we want to avoid what might become historically inevitable, namely an enduring re-ignition of the Cold War, if we wish to slow down the process of disintegration in the West and transform it into more constructive pluralism which embraces both the West and the East, this question needs to be faced systematically and thoughtfully. It is only then that we shall have a strategy.

Right now, we have a reaction — a reaction the moral outrage of which I very much share, a reaction the political sharp edge of which is directed at Moscow — and I fully endorse that. But neither a political reaction nor moral outrage is the same thing as a comprehensive and historically timely strategy.

The author was national security adviser to President Carter, 1977-81.

Tomorrow: Willy Brandt

Wanted: an old style incomes policy

by John Grant, MP

The Social Democrats are the party of incomes policy. That was my view when I joined, and still is. But worthy intentions are no substitute for action and the search for a policy which is fair, workable and acceptable is inevitably proving anguished and tortuous.

What is more disturbing, however, is that the proposed options so far declared and debated have been too few. That position can and must be changed if the party's radical aspirations for a more equal society and a fair distribution of rewards are to be adequately met.

The Conservative Government, covertly, has its pay policy of sorts. It is called unemployment. Fear of the dole queue has curbed both strikes and pay levels. It is crude, unjust and self-defeating for a nation in desperate need of restored economic fortune.

Labour's position was bluntly summarized recently by NUR leader Mr Sid Weighell. He told his members: "On this matter at least, where the TUC leads the party follows." He added that their proposals for rigorous price controls and nothing on wage costs "is a prescription for bankruptcies, closures and unemployment on an even more gigantic scale than hitherto. . . . Yet that is precisely the state of the party's counter-inflation policy at the present time". Mr Weighell is right enough. Sadly, though, he is spitting in the Bennite wind. Labour has abandoned incomes policy and the best he can hope for is some cobbled-up pretence to hoodwink public opinion in an election run-up.

Even so, his words illustrate the urgent necessity for the Social Democrats to broaden their own approach. The emergent assumption that there can be no real prospect of agreement on this contentious issue between a future Alliance Government, management and the unions, should not continue to go unchallenged. It is a belief that is bolstered by the oft-repeated arguments that the last Government's social contract was an unmitigated flop and that the prices and incomes policy of the sixties was a similar exercise in futility. Such views, to say the least, oversimplify.

Yet the understandable result is the concentration among Social Democrats on safety-first counter-inflation arrangements that will require neither unions nor management to deliver. Hence the urge to opt for a wage inflation tax or for the scheme for a new brand of arbitration. Neither plan should be lightly dismissed. Their authors are distinguished economists, but both fall short of a genuine policy for incomes. Even so, the wage inflation tax, in particular, may yet prove to be essential if the cynics and doubters are proved correct and the unions, especially, shun a more socially just design.

That, though, should not be our starting point. First, we should examine with more determination than is yet apparent, the case for a return to a more traditional prices and incomes policy. There is surely no need for Social Democrats to apologize for seeking to attack the most objectionable features of unfettered free collective bargaining — inflationary wage deals based on industrial muscle and inefficient and harmful bargaining structures and practices.

The past should be placed in more accurate perspective. The Prices and Incomes Board helped to restrain inflation in the sixties, pinpointed the need for changed bargaining structures, exposed the inefficient, even anarchic, state of parts of British industry. It was bedevilled by the economic crisis around it but should have been sustained and built upon. Later, the social contract gave the unions far too much, too soon. Management was excluded. The scene was set early on for the mishandled later stages. Political instability and industrial cowardice scuppered it.

Yet there were hopeful signs, even in the grim winter of discontent. The joint statement *The Economy, the Government and Trade Union Responsibilities* was one. The document *A Better Way*, which I drafted, took a firm pro-incomes policy line and was publicly backed by 12 senior union leaders, 10 of them TUC General Council members. Only one has since retired.

The suggested norm would follow an assessment of the national resources available for investment, public spending and consumption. The criteria for over-the-norm rises would probably include low pay, productivity, labour shortage and restructuring. Employment creation could well be added. Public and private sector alike would be tackled. The dubious virtues of the market economy for private sector wage bargaining may satisfy the Labour Left and the present Tory Government. But leaving the private sector to its own devices in an expanding economy could once more prove grossly inflationary, fuelling public sector deals through comparability.

> 'Decentralization must not become an easy SDP slogan, to be applied as a remedy irrespective of the illness'

In all of this, it is important not to regard incomes policy as the sole, or even main, weapon against inflation. Yet it remains a crucial element. There is, indeed, an alternative way to the Tory-Labour scramble. It is not unduly ambitious to make the effort at general agreement. SDP members would surely welcome it and most Liberals would give it a fair wind. It would, true, be a centralized approach, but decentralization must not become an easy SDP slogan, Labour-style, to be applied as a remedy irrespective of the illness.

An Alliance government will be wise to do its utmost to work with the unions and management as social partners. But it will have a strength denied to its political predecessors. It will be in hock to no-one. It need not be involved in one-sided bargains. It can offer a longterm policy, based on consent, to be fairly applied in the interests of the whole nation — and esecially of the jobless.

If those social partners are too blinkered, too bloody-minded, too gripped by sectional interests, to participate, then the wage inflation tax can be ready and waiting in the wings. It may yet prove to be the best policy we have got. But I believe that there is a better way that is first worth a try.

John Grant is the Social Democrat MP for Islington Central and the party's employment spokesman.

Why the animal libbers see red

Police are today expected to bring charges against some of the 64 animal rights activists they arrested after last Sunday's raid on an Essex research laboratory. This was the latest of many such weekend offensives by members of the Animal Liberation Front. RICHARD NORTH puts their case.

The Animal Liberation Front is causing all sorts of problems: but no-one had an answer to the latest ALF-inspired crisis. It occurred at Chelmsford Police Station at supper time on Sunday, and caused a flurry of phone calls.

What, the question was put by the burly boys in blue to the British Union of Anti-Vivsectionists lady, what can we give 60 hungry, arrested animal rights campaigners to have with their chips? Chiccken, they would not touch. And eggs were only tempting to them if it could be proved they were free-range.

Naturally, any ALF raid hits the headlines: animals strike plangent sentimental chords in the British breast. But that does not stop those same people clamouring for the products and medical research which have given rise to the annual five million experiments (performed on roughly the same number of animals which have constituted a colossal ethical problem for thoughtful scientists and animal welfarist alike.

There are a battery of laws, from the Medicines Act 1968 to the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, which demand that products be tested, often in a way which requires the use of animals.

Standing between the researchers and the animals is an antique piece of legislation, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876, which was introduced after a wave of public protests about the vivisections performed by eager anatomists and their students in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. By the end of the nineteenth century there were 15 licensees under the Act (a licence allows potentially painful experiments to be conducted): now there are about 20,000.

It is not the idea that laboratory personnel abuse their licences, (though it takes very little procedural sloppiness to cause an animal terrible suffering), that motivates most powerfully the growing lobby to replace the 1876 act. It is rather a far more serious problem of defining what is worth researching or testing, and the means to do it, that finds the BUAV, the RSPCA. The Committee to Reform Animal Experimentation and others fighting to introduce stringent consideration of what have come to be called the Three Rs.

In the arms of the Animal Liberation Front

Shiela Silcock is an erstwhile researcher who has left the pharamceutical industry to work for the RSPCA's animal experimentation department: she is now trying to scan and assess the quality of research work which employs animals. She says: "The three R's are these:

● **Replacement** — are animals the best for a piece of work?

● **Reduction** — can the researcher get as good results by using fewer animals?

● **Refinement** — does the animal have to be conscious? Does it have to die?"

The scientists themselves are beginning to respond to pressure from public opinion: they agree that men of science need not throw their authority behind society's demands for new lispticks prettier-coloured tranquilizers. Lord Perry, a distinguished medical researcher and chairman of the Research Defence Society, goes rather further than many of his colleagues in agreeing that a reformed act could usefully expose potential experiments, to very public ethical scrutiny.

"Ninety-nine per cent of experiments show nothing and are useless", he believes. "but we have absolutely no way of telling which ones will prove valuable."

In the past couple of years two animal research Bills, one in each House of Parliament, have been discussed. The 1980 report of the House of Lords Select Committee on the Laboratory Animals Protection Bill, which was introduced by Lord Halsbury (a former Research Defence Society chairman adds up to the most comprehensive survey of the current debate. The Bill, as amended, is probably the best yet proposed: But the Government is unlikely to find time for it, and can relax for the time being behind the defencee that there is a Council of Europe convention on the subject on the way.

The deliberate secrecy with which the 1876 Act is operated, in which it is hoped that emotive and disturbing things may be done to animals "out of sight and out of mind", is wildly out of key with the notion of an open society: and it allows a ripe soup of hysteria, paranoia, misinformation and simple good heartedness to ferment.

Not many people will share the ALF's belief that nothing whatever may be done to an animal except in its own interests, and perhaps not many will trouble themselves to be inconvenienced in order to minimise animal suffering. Even fewer would accept the risk of human pain and distress that would certainly flow from the total abolition of animal experimentation and testing. But clearly animal experimentation is just one more area where scientists will have to accept much tighter ethical scrutiny: without it the public's gut reaction will likely be that the ALF are something more than thugs.

THE TIMES DIARY

Is anyone there up the junction?

If Cyril Connolly was right, "communication with dead writers becomes particularly intense when one is reading their notebooks", and David Pryce-Jones must be in particularly intense communication with the man who described himself as "the Clapham Junction of English literature".

Connolly's widow, Deirdre, has given Pryce-Jones all Connolly's diaries of the 1920s and 1930s, an unsuspected treasure-house of Cyrillic spoofs, lampoons and jokes interlarded (if one may be forgiven the word when writing of a man whom Harold Nicolson scandalously accused of using a rasher of bacon as a bookmark) with great set pieces such as a visit to James Joyce in Paris.

Without yet attempting a biography of Connolly, who died in 1974, deeply loved but also much maligned, Pryce-Jones is writing a long memoir which will introduce the diaries and explain to readers who this man was who commentated upon all and sundry in such a funny and masterfully self-confident way. Alas, the diaries peter out in 1937 with the Spanish Civil War.

Siege sequel

It will be interesting to see whether *The Guardian* carries any rebuttal of a thoughtful piece by Anne Wilson which appeared in *Education Guardian* a week ago.

The article so incensed the King's Cross Women's Centre that at the end of last week a party of 14 women, two men and a baby invaded the paper's offices and beseiged the education correspondent, John Fairhall, at his desk. They claimed that Wilson's article was racist, and would not leave until news editor Peter Coles had promised them that a riposte would be given "favourable consideration" for future publication.

Oddly, Wilson's argument was that fighting racism is not enough, and that constructive ideas are required for the creation of a multi-racial society.

The men from Witzend Productions were at there wits' end when they could obtain no refreshments for a unionized film crew on an Aeroflot jet from Moscow after filming Elton John's tour of Russia. The cabin staff seemed preoccupied in the curtained first class. On arrival in London they saw Ray Buckton alight from first class to an official limousine. Was it Red Star delivery they ask.

Horse of parts

At last it can be told how Dublin was saved from drought through the private parts of King William of Orange's horse. The steed, Chillaby, bore the monarch in an equestrian statue which stood in College Green until 1929, when republicans blew it up.

King Billy and what remained of his horse, by this time headless, were carted to a junkyard and forgotten, until the Second World War when Dublin was having great difficulties maintaining water supplies. Thousands of gallons a day were being lost through cracks in aging pipes, and lead for repairs was hard to find.

It was then that an engineer noticed Chillaby's private parts. In this respect the horse was well-endowed. He had about a stone and half of them.

Quick examination proved they were made of lead. Chillaby was gelded at once, and the lead used to patch the pipes. Confirming the story, a corporation spokesman said the authorities had first been asked what had happened to the monument 10 years ago, but had been too embarrassed to tell the truth.



The mayor of Chester wants the crier moved on. The crier, Mike Chittenden, bawls twice daily news bulletins outside Mayor Roy Lowe's jewelry shop. Lowe says: "I am afraid it is a pain in the neck for traders who also have to put up with everyone from nuclear disarmers to evangelists shouting God's message."

The mayor's plea has fallen on deaf ears, and Crier Chittenden is to continue shouting from the same spot. Chester's publicity officer said yesterday: "If he was not there it would disappoint thousands of visitors and there would be an outcry." Chittenden's sotto voce comment: "I would not be much use as town crier if no one could hear me."

A slip catch

PHS may just have saved the firm of Hodder and Stoughton, publishers with a strong reputation for religious books, a deal of embarrassment during the Pope's visit to Britain at the end of May. The New English Library, an imprint Hodder bought last year, had chosen that month to publish a book suggesting that the Vatican has links with the Mafia and maintains the world's most effective network for espionage.

The book, *The Vatican Papers*, is by an Italian-American, Nino Lo Bello, who suggests that Pope Pius XI was murdered in 1939 and that John XXIII and John Paul I also died in suspicious circumstances. Lo Bello, who lives in Vienna, would have come to London to publicize the book, coinciding with the Pope's tour.

PHS put the diverting possibilities to Michael Attenborough, publishing director of Hodder and the man chiefly responsible for the acquisition of New English Library, an imprint which already covers a multitude of sins (not least among them those chronicled by Harold Robbins).

It would be possible to change the book's publication date, Attenborough quickly confirmed. It was not yet in production and could be rescheduled without great inconvenience. Would he be going away to think about that? "Yes, well, maybe."

Disabled rights

Lord Snowdon tells PHS that there is to be no repetition of previous years' difficulties over the admission of the disabled to the Chelsea Flower Show. Last year members of the Royal Horticultural Society in wheelchairs were experimentally admitted to the show on Monday, royal viewing day. The arrangement has been confirmed for this year.

Snowdon has also successfully enlisted the aid of Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council. Henceforward, unaccompanied blind persons who wish to attend concerts at the Royal Festival Hall will be permitted to do so.

"The numbers of people involved are few", Snowdon says, "but it is a question of them being able to live as normal lives as possible and to go places as of right."

Making grade

Lucy Bailey, a third year English undergraduate at St. Peter's College, Oxford, makes her professional debut as a stage director at the Playhouse tomorrow with a Samuel Beckett premiere.

• Beckett sent the manuscript to his old friend, and Bailey's tutor, Francis Warner. Based on an earlier prose piece, it is called *Leff Neff* and involves, Bailey explains, "six voices interwoven in a very symmetrical and mathematical fashion." Each voice has 10 sentences in each of two "paragraphs" which make up the 25 minutes running time.

The usual detailed Beckett stage instructions are completely missing, so Bailey went to Paris to talk her ideas over with the playwright. "We differ theatrically on certain things", she says, "but he did not tell me not to go ahead."

The players in her Rohan Theatre Group include Sir Peter Hall's daughter, Jenny, and Francis Warner has a mute and immobile part as the illuminated head around whom the voices rotate.

Peter Watkins, vicar of St Matthew's, Ealing, is appealing to clerical colleagues of all denominations to erase salacious anecdotes and other funny bits from their records. Among the tit-bits so far received is the fact that until 1939 a notice in the churchyard of St George-in-the-East announced: "No dogs or women without hats allowed in." An entry in the 1798 register of church in Chiswick reads: "Baptism: Thomas William, illegiti mate son of Maria Hawes and the soldiers in Kew Barracks."

Squeeze wheeze

Michael Rodrigues, founder president of the Institute of Inventors, has just invented a new tax. It would, he says, enable Sir Geoffrey Howe to dispense with income tax, corporation tax and VAT.

The Rodrigues wheeze would put the squeeze (a fraction of 1 per cent per annum) on collateral, which he defines as the surrender value exceeding £100,000 on assets eligible for bank loans. He is now working on a book about his idea. The provisional title is *Das Kollateral*.

Suspended brief

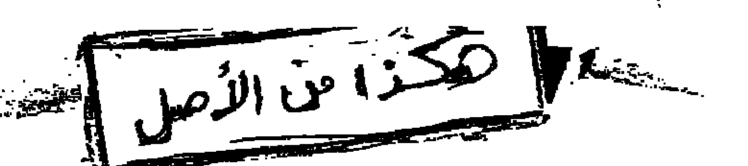
It caught the eye of Senator Herman Vanderpoorten, a former Belgian Minister of Justice, that magistrates in Furnes and Bruges had decided not to prosecute young women who wore nothing but the lower half of their bikinis.

The senator sought judicial clarification from his successor at the ministry, Jean Gol. Was it now permissible "to show and to look upon that which the poet has called 'the pious sisters, perfect in their beauty, their curves, their proud allure, reflecting one another and making the one hang to the other' "?

Vanderpoorten said he "used to believe that the sea drew back twice a day because of the frivolity of feminine fashion". The evolution of fashion in future risked inciting it to draw back even more frequently.

Gol ruled that "passive" sunbathing in monokinis could be tolerated under the penal code, but only on beaches and provided nobody complained.

PHS



[redacted]

هكذا من الأصل

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

TWIN PILLARS OF THE WEST

ıe big question hanging er the Western alliance, ıose problems we examine a special series of articles is week, is whether it is erely passing through a riod of slightly greater rbulence than usual be- use of a coincidence of nflicting policies, or ıether some inexorable ntinental drift is slowly ılling it apart.

Let there be no doubt about ıe point. The alliance is not much part of the natural der of things that it can be ken for granted. The United ates, far from being the vening imperialist of left- ng mythology, has very rong isolationist traditions. was founded on hopes of cape from the complexities ıd contaminations of the old orld. It still nurtures an mittedly dwindling belief at it is in some way ecially favoured among tions, exclusive, excep- ınal. Admittedly there is a issionary element in this o, but it tends to be asmodic. After being agged late and reluctantly to the European theatre of o world wars the first ıpulse after each was to turn home. The first time e impulse was obeyed, with sastrous results, since there ıs no one but Hitler to place the Habsburgs. The cond time the impulse was warted by the twin needs to event Soviet expansion and ıntain German nationalism. s a result, the United States ıs for the first time tied rmally into the European curity order.

But the impulse to with- aw continues to surface om time to time, and is now doing so again, partly because of the westward shift in America's political centre of gravity but primarily because of the widespread belief in the United States that the Europeans, their postwar recovery more than accomplished, should shoulder a greater share of the burdens and responsibilities of the alliance. As yet there is no serious danger of an actual withdrawal, which would anyway be wholly against American interests, but the subject is once again in open discussion, and current frictions are sufficient to keep it there.

The sources of friction are numerous. American policies have been particularly heavily criticized in Europe over the past year or so, which makes the Americans feel unloved and unwanted. Just at the moment there is widespread dismay in Europe (and not only there) at Mr Reagan's massive deficit budget. There is worry that American policy in El Salvador could provoke a communist victory instead of averting it. There is still some distrust of American policies in the Middle East. There are disagreements over Poland. And there is a general worry that America's necessary efforts to strengthen her armoury could assume a momentum of its own which might reduce rather than enhance stability.

But if you take any of these issues apart you find there is no fundamental divergence of interests. The arguments are mostly about means not ends, or emphasis rather than principle. The Europeans do not want to become dependent on the Soviet Union or subservient to it but they believe the risks are not as great as Washington imagines and that trade and diplomacy can work to their advantage. They do not want communist rule in El Salvador but disagree on how best to avert it. They want their oil from the Middle East but disagree on how best to safeguard it. They want a reformist régime in Poland but are not wholly sure how best to encourage one to emerge.

Perhaps in the long run these differences will prove insurmountable and America will again retreat across the Atlantic but it is still too early for this to happen easily. The intermingling of interests is still too close, and European balance still too dependent on the American presence. The differences still look susceptible to negotiation in the pursuit of common objectives.

What is needed at the moment is more balance. The United States should trust European diplomacy more. In particular West Germany's intricate and intimate relations with the east, though sometimes flawed by national preoccupations, can also be seen as a potential asset to the alliance, an expression of western strength and confidence in relations with the weak and troubled empire of the Soviet Union. Europe, for its part, will need to reciprocate with more support for America's global responsibilities and more active participation in discharging them. They are after all western responsibilities and by sharing in them Europe can better exercise influence over American policies.

THE MAN AND THE MACHINE

e man is Dr Garret Fitz- rald: the machine his ponents', Fianna Fail. They e two almost equal and posite forces pitted against ch other in the Irish gen- al election. Dr FitzGerald in s seven months as Taoi- ıch has projected himself the man who is prepared to l a halt down the rake's ıd of deficit financing and reign borrowing which was reatening, he says, the conomic independence" of e state. The frankness and shness of his political ssage, not least in relation Northern Ireland when he res accuse the Republic of ingrained partitionist ntality, wins respect even ıen it does not win agree- nt.

Mr Charles Haughey it ems is neither popular nor nvincing, if opinion polls e to be believed. So embar- ssing were the measure- nts taken of him by the llsters in the first days of e campaign that the Fianna il managers had to invent e implausibility that the ction is not about person- ties but isssues — and that m the party of de Valera, mass and Mr Jack Lynch. u cannot actually take the rty leader off the road ring an election campaign, t Mr Haughey was flagged o the pits after the first cuit and has only just been ıeeled out again. Bushy- led he may have ceased to , but he has behind him the ongest and toughest politi- l machine in the British es, something worth its ight in charisma.

The election was called because the government could not carry its budget with the handful of independents on whose support it relied. The sticking point was VAT on children's clothes. Dr FitzGerald has now repented of that — they goofed (his word). The money will be found from beer instead, if he gets back. In all other respects the budget he would introduce again is the budget he introduced before, that is to say the toughest budget anyone in Ireland can remember. This has set something of a standard of economic rectitude, and Fianna Fail senses that it would not be safe to depart too far from it. Apart from switching on again that ultimate in infrastructure an international airport at the Marian shrine at Knock in county Mayo (the gateway to the ballot boxes of the west), Fianna Fail has been restrained in the making of local and sectional promises. It accepts the basic arithmetic of the government's budget, though it would raise the taxes for it in a less blatant way. Food subsidies would remain and so would VAT exemption on the full range of clothes and footwear. That makes over £100 million to be found elsewhere, a large sum in the context of an Irish budget. Pinned down to declare where it would come from, Fianna Fail has a set of figures which show that three-quarters of it would be raised by bringing forward the dates on which present taxes become payable — augmenting this year's revenue by robbing next year's.

The expedient suggests that Fianna sees there is less to be gained from competing with the coalition government in fiscal purity than in going for its most easily detachable constituency, the Labour Party's working class vote. Labour, which lost votes and seats in the election last summer may well fail in both respects again. It is divided, in fact incoherent, about whether it is or is not fighting the election as part of a coalition, and its radical elements are restive at its association in government with the most conservative party in the state, Fine Gael may again increase its vote and enlarge its representation in the Dail, but it cannot form a government on its own and it may be denied the opportunity to do so by further decline of the Labour party. Fianna Fail's battle-honoured slogan that it alone can offer stable government makes sense once again.

Northern Ireland has figured very little in the campaign, much to the relief of that province. When asked why he was not bringing it to the fore Dr FitzGerald replied that it would be unfair to the electors to do so, distracting them from budgetary matters. Though himself continuing to regard the Northern question as the country's "single greatest problem" and continuing to expound his case for constitutional and social reform with an eye to Unionist opinion, his reply to the question shows a just appreciation of the ordinary Irishman's order of priorities.

COUNCIL HOMES AND HOUSES

ıe case of the council tenant ıo is her landlord's land- rd, and finds her position ıthing but dust and ashes, is ıe that the young Bernard ıaw might have seized on th glee, and with little ercy for the town hall portunism that it exemp- ies. Mrs Anne Bury is the ctim of a loophole in the 80 legislation that gave uncil tenants the right to y their homes. There are ly some 50,000 such homes ıt of the six million council uses in Britain, and only a w particularly niggling bour councils have taken vantage of the anomaly. ıt it is bad luck for Mrs ıry: legislative short cuts of is kind generally lay grief store for someone.

But even tenants more tunately placed have not en falling over themselves buy their council homes. ly about 1 per cent have anged hands since the new v came into effect more ın a year ago. The slow ce is partly an effect of the cession, but it also confirms ıt purchase is not a realistic tion of escape for the jority. There was a sign of vernment recognition of s in Sir George Young's rds last week about tenants "trapped" in the public sector, not in a spirit of self-congratulation about the Housing Act, but, warningly, to remind councils of the need to make their properties tolerable to the millions there who have no effective choice of homes. The Government has been too apt to act as if enfranchisement of tenants had cleared up Britain's housing problems, when in fact it hardly touches the most serious aspects of the matter at all.

A rise of 22 per cent in council rents is assumed next year. Already in the last two years rents have risen by almost half in England and Wales, while general subsidies have fallen by nearly a third, in cash terms. There is a latent political issue in the sharp contrast between these figures and the movement of tax relief on mortgages in the same period. More immediately there is the question of how much further the rise in rents can in practice go. Increases since 1974 still lag behind the increase in the retail price index, and rents still fall far short of paying for the cost of provision. In principle, it is good housekeeping to move away from general subsidies to rebates for tenants in actual need (which have probably increased by no less than four fifths in the last two years). With the growth in unemployment the number in actual need has of course grown. But as a matter of practicality rather than principle, bigger rents mean bigger arrears, and there are already indications from many councils of a growing crisis over unpaid rents.

Councils are far less successful in coping with arrears in rent than in rates, where a court order can be promptly obtained. For political and administrative reasons they are slower to act over rents set at a level that they often deplore. Many councils are administratively poorly equipped to react to individual cases quickly, before the sums involved become too great for there to be any hope of retrieving them. There is now a danger that arrears and the dearth of earning from the sales campaign will leave councils with so few funds to devote to housing that maintenance will deteriorate to the point where serious permanent damage is done to the stock.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Responsibility in riot coverage

From Mrs Mary Whitehouse

Sir, It's difficult to know whether to laugh or cry! — so the BBC and the IBA have commissioned another study on "the question of imitative violence". This followed Lord Scarman's conclusion that the media had "played a significant role" in the spread of last year's riots. And (surprise, surprise!) already the initial results indicate that television had little or no impact on the behaviour of rioters, or presumably anyone else!

Times get more not less urgent. Yet the broadcasting authorities persist in their intellectually untenable, let alone uncommonsensical (if Philip Howard will forgive me!) claim that there is no link between televised and social violence. The sight of two mighty institutions barricading themselves behind yet another sponsored piece of research is to say the least unbecoming.

Why are they so terrified of admitting that they might have a constructive role to play in "cooling things"? No one is laying all the blame at their feet. No one, as far as I know is calling for any kind of external censorship. Rather one is calling for the authorities to break out of the hard ideological commitment to "no effect" which allows for neither reassessment or change.

Richard Francis, Director of News and Current Affairs at the BBC, claims (February 12) that the corporation's "prime responsibility must be to present to the public an honest picture of what is happening". Surely we must beg to differ? The "prime" responsibility of the BBC, as with the IBA, has to be a far wider one than that. Would Mr Francis, if faced with, shall we say, a street garrotting, a public rape, the torture of a child, perhaps not feel the danger of even one unbalanced person being stimulated to do likewise too great a risk to take?

Knowing Mr Francis as a compassionate, sensitive man I have little doubt that he would then see his "prime" responsibility in different terms. Whether those who act as the guardians of BBC intransigence and pride will open the doors to enlightenment is another thing.

Yours sincerely,
MARY WHITEHOUSE,
National Viewers' and Listeners' Association,
Ardleigh,
Colchester, Essex.
February 12.

Keeping open a window for Russia

From Lord Gladwyn

Sir, Mr Caspar Weinberger tells Congress things are so critical that it must approve a huge rearmament programme, both nuclear and "conventional", but preponderantly nuclear, though it should probably be the other way round. Otherwise he fears that the Soviet Union may jump out of Mr Kissinger's "window of opportunity" and launch an assault on the West — presumably nuclear.

Naturally, while welcoming the general intention of the United States to neutralize the recent great increase in Soviet power, insofar as this can be done without ruining the economy (see David Watt, *The Times*, February 12), the European members of Nato who are in the front line may well believe that this objective could be better achieved rather differently.

The Russians, for instance, have almost certainly no present intention of jumping out of such a "window". No doubt they could, theoretically, eliminate all American strategic land-based missiles and still have enough of their own left to blast American cities if U.S. seaborne missiles were used in reply. But the likelihood that not *all* the U.S. ICBMs would be knocked out on a first strike, and that in any case even one or two coming from elsewhere would wreak enormous damage in Russia — to say nothing of the appalling effect on the Soviet economy of a long blockade and the necessity of running a devastated Europe — would be so forbidding that a Soviet nuclear *Blitzkrieg* can really be dismissed as the product either of the armaments industry or a fevered military imagination.

Admittedly, the Russians could stage some sudden non-nuclear offensive in Europe in the quite reasonable expectation of no immediate nuclear response. To guard against this still unlikely event the West as a whole, and more especially the Europeans, need to step up rapidly and reorganize their conventional defences. To add enormously to America's nuclear power — already more than sufficient to deter any Soviet first strike — at the expense of the conventional side is self-defeating. *A fortiori* this applies to Trident.

It is also dangerous, as would be attempts to promote revolution in the Soviet satellites. If anything could make the Russians jump out of the window it would be a conviction that the West, and notably America, was prepared to evict them from their famous "glacis" — the result of the splendid victory of the Russian people (not the regime) over Hitler — designed to protect the Motherland from a fourth major incursion by Western forces in 170 years.

You don't have to be a crypto-communist to think in this way. Left to itself, the dreadful Soviet tyranny will probably suffer some kind of sea change over the years, more particularly if the West gradually applies economic pressure. But a direct physical confrontation will only rally support behind it in Russia and thus prolong its life.

In sum, America should not give the impression that it wants a "showdown" with the Russians. Of course we should all try to get the Helsinki Declaration accepted in the East. But this declaration is not legally binding on the signatories and certainly cannot be imposed by "sanctions". Failure at Madrid, in any case, should not prejudice talks on arms limitation. All "Europeans" are agreed on that.

Yours truly,
GLADWYN,
62 Whitehall Court, SW1.
February 12.

'Right of reply' in the press

From Mr Tom Baistow

Sir, Professor Antony Allott is an undoubted authority on African law, but his preoccupation with that continent's legal systems has evidently restricted his opportunities to familiarise himself with European practice in the field of what he dismisses, in his unacademically dogmatic letter (February 13), as the "unworkable" concept of the right of reply.

For his information, and that of my fellow journalists, the legal right of reply has long been used in Continental countries to balance the power of the press. Three examples:

In France, editors are required under the Press Freedom Act to publish, within three days of receipt and in the same place and type as the original item, the replies of any persons or organisations who allege they have been misreported or otherwise misrepresented. Refusals to print such replies are adjudicated on by a court within 10 days. A similar law applying to radio and television is to be extended by the present French government.

Similarly, in the Federal Republic of Germany editors are obliged to print signed factual replies from anyone affected by a factual statement they have published.

Denmark's press law lays down that if a publication prints factually incorrect information which may affect anyone, either financially or in terms of public opinion, it must publish, unaltered, any requested correction.

It is obvious to anyone who has studied the Press Council's reports over the years of editors' failure to publish corrections or apologies that a legal right of reply is long overdue in Britain, which not only has proportionally the highest newspaper readership in the Western world but a national press that is predominantly right wing.

To take one "fact" from Professor Allott's farrago of unsupported assertions: he says that "there are so many organs of so many kinds and tendencies that you will be sure to find some vehicle for your view". This is to miss completely the point of the right of reply principle, which is that it offers the complainant the chance to contest an allegation in the same publication that made it. A report in *The Sun* (approximate readership 12 million) cannot be rebutted effectively by a letter in, say, the *Railway Review*.

Clearly a right of reply law would be open to abuse unless carefully drafted to eliminate the temptation it could offer to cranks and the frivolous, and unless properly policed by a reformed Press Council. But if the social irresponsibility and corrosive political bias of some of our popular newspapers are not to be matched by equally undesirable censorship by "blacking" on the part of provoked trade unions, the sooner such legislation is introduced the better for the true freedom of the press.

Yours faithfully,
TOM BAISTOW,
Savile Club,
69 Brook Street, W1.
February 13.

The NHS in practice

From Sir Francis Avery Jones

Sir, If increased demand and productivity are any guide, the NHS should be strong enough to ward off the risk from the private sector that the country would develop a two-tier standard of professional care.

As yet unpublished figures show that in 1980 in hospitals in England and Wales there were 6,035,862 in-patients compared with 2,936,980 in 1950. It is an interesting measure of "productivity" that the number of hospital beds needed has fallen by one third.

With the rapid and well publicized advances in medical practice there has been an increased expectation by the public to benefit from them particularly in relation to the relief of chronic and often painful disabilities. This has been reflected in the sustained high waiting lists although year after year more patients have been admitted. This increased demand can be met only by providing more specialized facilities such as operating theatres and more manpower but fortunately, with better concentration of resources, fewer, not more beds are needed.

Unfortunately the flexibility needed for change is much reduced by the present system of financial allocation. This is based on an elaborate theoretical calculation of "need", which virtually excludes such changing demand from its formula. There is much to be said for reintroducing an element of "use" into the assessment. The NHS has been most successful in providing a fair and even distribution of specialists' skill to treat medical emergencies anywhere in the country; indeed in this respect we lead the world. Now it must do the same for non-urgent work, and within its budget.

As "path finders" the private sector continues to make an invaluable contribution to the NHS. It can quickly develop new ideas and sets the pace for improvements in amenities.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS AVERY JONES,
The Athenaeum, SW1
February 7.

Rape trial procedure

From Mr Andrew Geddes

Sir, Few people would cavil with Zsuzsanna Adler's conclusion to her article (February 10) on the working of section 2 of the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act, 1976, that "while the defendant's rights must clearly be protected the victim also deserves to be treated with dignity," but she makes no suggestion as to how the present situation might be improved and so long as consent remains a defence to a charge of rape it is hard to see how it could.

Under the above section, the judge is required to refuse leave to the defence to adduce evidence or to cross-examine the complainant about any sexual experience she may have had with a person other than the defendant unless he is satisfied that it would be unfair to the defendant so to refuse (not that such evidence would be relevant as Mrs Adler seems to think; irrelevant evidence is always inadmissible). That process may involve the judge asking the complainant some questions in the absence of the jury (as Mr Justice Kilner-Brown seems to have done thereby incurring Mrs Adler's wrath) to see whether her evidence might reasonably be expected to help the jury when making up their minds on the issue of consent and his decision to do so (though of course not his manner) really has nothing to do with his sensitivity or his sympathy for the complainant.

Similarly evidence obtained by cross-examination of the complainant as to her provocation of the defendant (which incidentally is not a defence to rape as might be inferred from Mrs Adler's article) may clearly be highly relevant to the issue of consent, as may evidence or lack of resistance or failure to complain immediately, and it would be grossly unfair to the defendant to exclude it.

A rape trial is no doubt a very distressing experience for a complainant but so is it for an innocent defendant. Unfashionable though it may be to say so, the law has gone far enough to protect the complainant. To restrict further the defence's right of cross-examination would in my view be to seriously jeopardize the defendant's right to a fair trial.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW GEDDES,
Goldsmith Building,
Temple, EC4.
February 10.

HMS Endurance

From Rear Admiral Geoffrey P. D. Hall

Sir, Lord Shackleton and his colleagues in the Royal Geographical Society (February 4) give some excellent reasons why HMS Endurance should be retained for further service in the Southern Ocean.

None of those reasons, however, is likely to cut much ice in the Ministry of Defence (any more than does the crying need for modern charts, which Endurance is helping to make).

The national interests served by Endurance in the British Antarctica area are hardly those for which the Ministry of Defence is responsible, and its priorities, in the face of severe cutbacks, are understandable.

But what of our other Government departments: the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Department of Education and Science, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Departments of Trade and Energy? Can the same be said of them, or are they blind to the Antarctic interests for which they bear responsibility?

An annual subvention from these ministries could well keep Endurance on station and, unless some such solution is forthcoming, one must draw the obvious conclusion as to HM Government's concern for our stake in that enormously rich region.

Yours faithfully,
G. P. D. HALL,
Manby House,
Louth,
Lincolnshire.
February 6.

The microelectronic era

From Dr John Dawson

Sir, Professor Pym writes disparagingly of Information Technology Year (IT82) in his letter of January 29, but he makes too little of the profound effects that will be wrought on society by microelectronics.

Microelectronic techniques are progressing remorselessly and there is no return to a pre-microelectronic era. The existence of the technology generates hard choices. There is the possibility of great benefit, exemplified in much of the work that will be carried out by the health section of IT82 during the year, and there are alternative outcomes.

For example, patients who are acutely ill in hospital, as well as the elderly and other people with chronic handicaps, can be helped by microelectronic devices; an elderly person living alone in sheltered accommodation may be more secure because of an alarm which can allow two-way communication with a control centre; a deaf child can be taught to speak more easily by using a graphic display on a microcomputer of the sounds they make compared to the sound made by the teacher; a person who is physically disabled may be helped to communicate or to work using a specialized but simple input device to a microcomputer or word processor.

However, Professor Pym is right to question the careless and socially irresponsible use of technology which may create massive unemployment and may trivialize important applications. It is, for example, only developments in microelectronics that make possible the enormous increase in lethality of the cruise missile.

Information technology may elevate the human condition. On the other hand, if we fail to appreciate the choices that have to be made it may also constrain our behaviour to a monkey level. Information Technology Year provides the opportunity to examine the choices in which each one of us is involved.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DAWSON,
Chairman, IT82 Health Section;
British Medical Association,
Tavistock Square, WC1.
February 3.

Call of duty

From Miss Margaret Byrne

Sir, I was intrigued to read, in *The Times* of February 5, a railway worker describing split duty as "making us come to work twice in one day for one day's pay."

I worked a split duty for the vast majority of the 38 years of my nursing life. For the greater part of *that* majority, I returned to the ward a third time to hand over, to the night staff, the care of the patients.

This was taken for granted, by all of us, as necessary for the smooth running of the hospital.

Yours sincerely,
MARGARET BYRNE,
27, Amersham Hill,
High Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire.
February 6.

London theatres at risk

From the Director of the Theatres Trust

Sir, Mr Eddington's proper concern (February 6) for the security of West End theatres may be assuaged only in some degree. Had there been no legislation the West End theatre would have disappeared long ago, for every site in the square mile could have been used more profitably than in entertaining a few hundred people for a few hours a day. The West End bastion of the commercial theatre (and I have always been wholly devoted to the mixed economy so far as the theatre is concerned) has been held against the onslaughts of the developers who helped to destroy the commercial theatre outside London, by a happy combination of circumstances.

These include long-term leases (many now alarmingly near their end), devoted commercial theatre managers, highly developed theatre craft skills, including the finest actors in the world, the enforcement of 100 per cent trade unionism, protective legislation and authorities (both Conservative Westminster and Labour GLC) ready to use their powers and, finally, the establishment of the Theatres Trust. The injection of the public element by the Arts Council has also been of vital importance. Altogether this has been sufficient to hold the situation so far but, as Mr Eddington says, it is far from secure.

What is needed is not more legislation but the implementation of existing powers. The Theatres Trust has power to buy any theatre or the site on which it exists or both, but it has no money. So long as the municipal authorities continue to act on the trust's advice (which is that no theatre in the West End can be spared) "change of use" is unlikely to be granted but determined developers have found ways and means round the law and Mr Eddington is right in thinking that the only really safe answer is ownership.

The Theatres Trust is ready to acquire the sites and, if necessary the "bricks and mortar" as well, but this would demand considerable resources. The land, some of which is already owned by the GLC, would be a great bargain for its value as theatre sites is a fraction of its commercial potential (hence its attraction for the developer), so will the Government make the investment or find the money for the Theatres Trust to do so?

Yours faithfully,
HUGH JENKINS, Director,
The Theatres Trust,
10 St Martin's Court,
St Martin's Lane, WC2.
February 8.

Currency market

From Mr Peter Knottley

Sir, I note from your report (February 11) about the introduction of new coinage that the Royal Mint has a Sales Director, and wonder if he would be good enough to let us know how things are going and what promotional measures he will be taking this year.

An advertisement in your pages concerning any special offers or loss leaders would no doubt attract a worthwhile increase in turnover.

Yours sincerely,
PETER KNOTTLEY,
2 Dallas Court,
Dallas Road,
Cheam,
Sutton,
Surrey.
February 11.

COURT AND SOCIAL

The Queen will visit the annual stallion show of the National Light Horse Breeding Society at Newmarket on March 4.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend a gala evening in aid of the Order of St John at the Barbican Arts and Conference Centre on March 4.

The Prince of Wales will attend a ceremony to commemorate the diamond jubilee of the Commonwealth Forestry Association at Westonbirt Arboretum, Gloucestershire, on March 5.

Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips will attend the trials dinner after the regional police dog trials for the South-west of England and Wales at the Officers' Mess, the Duke of Gloucester Barracks, South Cerney, Gloucestershire, on March 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh will attend a dinner in aid of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and the Sussex Division of the St John Ambulance Association at the Inn on the Park, Hamilton Place, on March 17.

The Duke of Edinburgh, senior fellow of the Fellowship of Engineering, will attend the fellowship's annual general meeting at St James's Palace on March 18.

The Sultan of Oman will entertain the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at dinner at Claridge's Hotel on March 18.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the royal film performance *Evil Under the Sun*, in aid of the Cinema and Television Benevolent Fund, at the Odeon Theatre, Leicester Square, on March 22.

Princess Anne, patron, Riding for the Disabled Association, will attend a luncheon at Saddler's Hall on March 26.

The Duke of Edinburgh, a trustee of the Prince Philip Trust Fund for the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, will open the Holyport Manor Hydrotherapy Pool and then attend a meeting of the trustees and later a gala evening of the Windsor and Eton Operatic Society at the Farrer Theatre, Eton College, on March 29.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr K. J. S. Andrews and Mrs V. E. James

The marriage will take place shortly between Kenneth Andrews and Valerie James both of Hemyock, Devon.

Mr T. Barnes and Miss H. C. Price

The engagement is announced between Theodore, elder son of Grant and Irina Barnes, of Berkeley, California, and Harriet, second daughter of James and Belinda Price, of Spelsbury, Oxfordshire.

Mr J. M. Franklin and Miss A. S. Gault

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of the late Mr Walter Franklin and Mrs Franklin, of Knodishall Place, Saxmundham, Suffolk, and Annabel, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs David Gault, of Telegraph House, North Marden, Sussex.

Mr C. P. Hancock and Miss D. Galloway

The engagement is announced between Chistopher Patrick, only son of Mr Alan Hancock, of Newport Pagnell, and Mrs Ann Turner, of Little Shelford, Cambridge, and Diane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Galloway, of Windsor.

Mr G. A. S. Locke and Miss C. E. B. Bullock

The engagement is announced betweem Glyn, only son of Colonel and Mrs A. H. Locke, The Gables, Old Alresford, Hampshire, and Claire, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. B. Bullock, of Teviot, Northend, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

Mr G. Warren-Thomas and Miss N. de L. Moody

The engagement is announced between Graeme, eldest son of Mr T. Warren-Thomas, of Brightlingsea, Essex, and Mrs G. J. Warren-Thomas, of Stratford St Mary, Suffolk, and Nicola de Lisle, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs I. C. H. Moody of Lympstone, Devon.

Mr N. F. S. Will and Mrs J. W. Entwisle

The engagement is announced between Jock Will, 195 Braid Road, Edinburgh, and Jean Entwistle, 188 Braid Road, Edinburgh.

Marriages

Mr S. J. P. Burch and Mrs Z. R. K. Lass

The marriage took place quietly in Epsom on January 29, 1982, between Mr Stephen John Prynne Burch and Mrs Zoë Rosemary Kathleen Lass (nee, Thomas). Their address is Holly Tree Cottage, 51 Hampstead Road, Dorking, Surrey.

Mr D. J. W. Greenish and Miss B. M. Knudtzon

The marriage took place on Saturday February 13, 1982, at St Peter's Church, Hascombe, of Mr Damian Greenish son of Major John Greenish and of Mrs R. C. Petre, and Miss Bettina Knudtzon, younger daughter of Mrs John Williams and the late Jorgen Knudtzon. The Rev R. C. D. MacKenna officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr Peter Christian Knudtzon. Mr Shaun Stewart was best man.

A reception was held at Upper House, Hascombe, and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Luncheon

HM Government

The Lord Privy Seal, Mr Humphrey Atkins, was host at a luncheon given at Admiralty House yesterday in honour of Señor Don Jose Maria de Areilza, President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the council of Europe.

Dinner

Farmers' Company

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs attended the annual dinner of the Farmers' Company held at Mansion House last night. The Master, Mr M H Hinton, presided, assisted by the Senior Warden Sir Charles Graham, and the Junior Warden, Mr K E Roberts. The other speakers were the Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Graham and Mr J F Phillips.

Among those present were: The Yugoslav Ambassador and Mme Stamenkovic, Alderman Sir Bernard and the Hon Lady Waley-Cohen, Professor N Rawnsley, Dr E Kapp and the Master of the Arbitrators' Company and their ladies.

Theatre party

HM Government

The Hon Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a theatre party and at a dinner at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday given in honour of Señor Don Jose Maria de Areilza, the President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Service dinner

RE Sponsored Units TA

RE Sponsored Units TA held a dinner on Saturday, February 13, 1982, at RE HQ Mess, Chatham. Brigadier L. F. H. Busk presided and the principal guests were Major-General G. B. Sinclair, Major-General A. C. S. Boswell, Brigadier G. B. Fawcus, Colonel M. W. Knill and Mrs F. W. R. English.

Bryanston School

The following scholarships have been awarded:

SIXTH FORM ACADEMIC. Major scholarship: S C Read, The Warriner School, Bloxham. Minor scholarships: Henrietta L H Cooke, St Mary's Convent, Shaftesbury; Heather J Dunstan, Putney High School; Susannah H C Fraser, Putney High School; Katharine M Paine, Croydon High School.

SIXTH FORM MUSIC. Major scholarship: Clare R Salaman, Cardiff High School. Minor scholarship: Susan Whitehead, South Wilts Grammar School.

JUNIOR MUSIC. Major scholarship: M L Hargreaves, Westminster Abbey Choir School. Minor scholarships: N J Henel, Cranborne Middle School; Nicola M Macfadyen, Dean Close Junior School; Natasha K Pym, The Atherley, Southampton; S J Blake, Windlesham House.

Latest wills

Estate of £3.6m

The Hon Mrs J. E. H. Collins, of Bicester, Oxfordshire, left estate valued at £3,616,753 net.

Amy Elizabeth Wignell, of Caldecott, Leicestershire, left £101,881 net. After personal bequests and effects she left the residue equally between the National Canine Defence League, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Drown, Mr William Henry John, of High Easter, Essex....£224,728.

Dryden, Mr Sydney Lawson, of Wooler, Northumberland, farmer....£230,623

Foster, Mr Alfred Leslie Foster of Fockbury, Hereford and Worcester....£293,437

Hall, Mr Donald Eric, of Ruislip, London....£474,893

Hutchings, Mrs Patricia Anne, of Stanmore, London....£292,224.

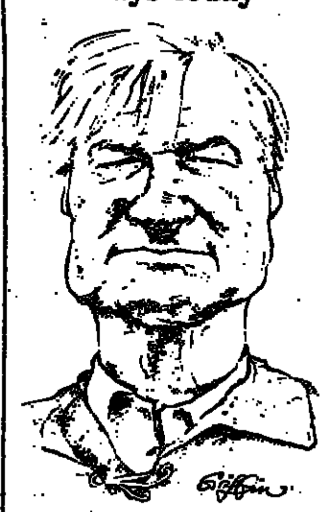
Macrae, Mrs Kathleen Northey, of Godalming, Surrey....£450,772

Packard, Lady, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, wife of Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Packard....£44,013.

Way, Mr Douglas Raymond, of St John's Wood, London, chairman and managing director of Shackleton Aviation....£734,791

Birthdays today





Captain R. E. Dudley Ryder, VC, commander of naval forces in the attack on St Nazaire, who is 74.

Mr P. E. R. Bailey, 57; Mr Anthony Dowell, 39; Sir Geraint Evans, 60; Lord Franks, OM, 77; Mr John McEnroe, 23; Sir Michael Milne-Watson, 72; Sir John Peck, 69; Mr John Schlesinger, 56; Sir Kenneth Selby, 68; Sir James Swaffield, 58; Professor Sir Ellis Waterhouse, 77; Mr Justice Webster, 58.

RAID DAMAGES BURIAL SITE

An inspector from the Department of the Environment is to visit the great Anglo-Saxon royal burial site at Sutton Hoo near Woodbridge, Suffolk, today to inspect one of the unexcavated mounds, which was discovered to have been damaged at the weekend.

Raiders apparently dug a hole, about 10ft by 6ft and 4ft deep, in search of treasure. It was thought they would have been unlikely to find anything at that shallow depth.

The first and only excavation to date was made during 1939, and yielded rich treasure. Recent scholarship has dated the find at about AD 625 and identified the royalty involved as Raedwald, king of the East Angles and, honorifically, *bretwalda* or "Ruler of Britain".

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Adrian Seymour was christened Viola Clare Seymour by the Rev Bruce Schooling in St George's Cathedral, Cape Town, on Sunday, February 7. The godparents are Sir Michael Salt, Mrs Anthony Brotherton-Ratcliffe and Mrs Catherine Wills.

Two of the bronze figures forming part of the Family of Man sculptures by Barbara Hepworth being dismantled in Hyde Park yesterday, in preparation for their shipment to the United States, where they will be exhibited. The nine figures in the group, which belongs to Mr Nigel Broackes, the Trafalgar House chairman, are being removed from the park, where they have stood since 1977.

Royal tureens sold for £5,616

A pair of Nantgarw sauce tureens, with covers and stands, from a service of more than 40 pieces bought by the Prince Regent as a gift for his younger brother, Adolphus Duke of Cambridge, on the occasion of his marriage to Princess Augusta of Hesse-Cassel, fetched £5,616 at a Christie's sale of English porcelain yesterday. The tureens, dating from about 1820, were bought anonymously.

In other lots Wedde, the London dealer, paid £3,780 for a Worcester baluster mug painted in grey-blue, with an oriental figure standing by a fence, dating from about 1753. Its estimate was between £1,500 and £2,000.

The same buyer paid £2,592 (estimate £900 to £1,200) for a Bow baluster mug, again painted with an oriental figure, and dating from about the same year. It had last appeared at auction in 1964, when it realized £75 and more recently in 1975 when it was sold for £220. There was a bought in figure of 22 per cent.

At Sotheby's a sale of valuable printed books relating to science and medicine totalled £102,898. A first edition of Andreas Vesalius's *The Anatomy of the Human Body*, dated 1543, sold for £8,800 to a private buyer. A catalogue of stars of the Southern Hemisphere, by Edmund Halley, sold for £6,600 to Quaritch, the London dealer.

A new departure for Sotheby's was a sale at Scottsdale, Arizona, on Saturday of Arabian horses and American and European nineteenth and twentieth century paintings and sculpture, held in association with Tom Chauncey Arabians.

Highest price for a horse was £221,622, which was paid by a Texas buyer for a four-year-old bay mare, Mymudira. The highest price for a painting was £35,135 for "Indians in winter landscape", by the American painter, Ernest Martin Hennings.

Jim Fowler, a picture dealer in Scottsdale, paid £91,892 for Stirling Muse, a two-year-old grey mare, as a Valentine's present for his daughter.

Shift on unity plans

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A small shift was signalled yesterday in the status of the present church unity covenant proposals that are designed to link the Church of England with the two largest Free churches in England.

It could have a significant impact on the decision of each church whether to participate further in the scheme.

The proposals have hitherto been presented to each church as not negotiable, and the central body responsible for them, the Churches Council on Covenanting, has resisted pressure to alter them in any way.

The council's latest report, published yesterday, states that draft amendments to the proposals have been discussed by it and will be published after the churches concerned have reached formal decisions.

The scope of such possible amendments is not known, nor whether they concern some of the more contested parts of the procedure. The council's intention is to produce them after the participating churches have agreed to go to the next stage.

The main issue that has emerged concerns episcopacy, on which the United Reformed Church is seriously divided.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Graham Martyn Dorey to be Deputy Bailiff of Guernsey, in succession to Mr Charles Keith Frossard.

Mrs Renee Goddard, formerly head of Associated Television's script department to be European consultant for Channel Four.

Royal Caledonian Ball

The Royal Caledonian Ball will be held this year on the earlier date of Monday, April 26, at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London W1.

Tickets priced at £18.00 each (including light refreshments served at midnight) will be obtainable in late February. Inquiries regarding tickets and tables should be addressed to the Secretary, 8 Tufton Street, London, SW1. Telephone No: 01-222 2348, preferably after 6 pm.

Prince's presidency

The Prince of Wales is to succeed the Duke of Beaufort as president of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. The college is about 10 miles from Highgrove House.

University news

Oxford

Elections

Magdalen College: Fellowship by examination in physiology: D M Kullmann, BA, Balliol College.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE: To junior research fellowship in philosophy from Oct 1, 1982, W B Ewald, D Phil (BA, AM, Harvard).
BALLIOL COLLEGE: Browne Research Fellowship in Zoology, from Oct 1, 1982: M C Holley, BSc (Newc), Linacre College.

Cambridge

Elections

WOLFSON COLLEGE: Reserved fellowship under title B from February 1, 1982: N G Wallace, supertintendent of eng lab; senior research fellowship under title D from December 1,1981: E Johnson, research officer with international maritime English research project; senior research fellowships under title D from January 1,1982: Dr A J Herbert, asst lecturer in computer science. Dr J Sender, asst director of devel studies.

Edinburgh

The university has just received a bequest of about £270,000 under the will of Sir Stanley Davidson, Professor of Medicine at the university between 1938 and 1959, who died last year.

The bequest will be made available to the faculty of medicine

BRIDGE WIN FOR SCOTS OVER WALES

By a Bridge Correspondent

Scotland put up an impressive performance to defeat Wales by 11-1, 10-2 and 11-1 at Dumfries over the weekend. Their team was the same that tied with England in the first round of the Home Countries International bridge series for the Camrose Cup.

England beat Northern Ireland by 9-3, 9-3 and 11-1 at Sheffield, but that left them three victory points behind Scotland, the new league leaders. There is one remaining round on March 20-21, when England meet Wales, and Scotland play Northern Ireland.

Teams. Scotland, G Cuthbertson and G Hasse, A H Duncan and B D Short; W Mitchell and R Bennett (non-playing captain, C D Bowman). Wales, D MacAndrew and M Hirst; P D Jourdain and G Needham; A Casey and A Pierce (non-playing captain, C C Smith). England A R Forrester and R S Brock; A P Sowter and S J Lodge; B Senior and S J Ray (non-playing captain, J G Faulkner). Northern Ireland M Rosenberg and R Anderson; D Deery and K Y Singleton, R McCohn and I Lindsay (non-playing captain, Mrs M Nimmons).

Scores, Scotland 50, England 47; Wales 26, Northern Ireland 21

The results of the Waddington annual bridge congress held at the Hilton hotel, Stratford upon Avon, over the weekend were:

Mixed Pairs: 1, A Padgett and Mrs J Doncey (Gloucestershire), 1715; 2, K Brown and Mrs M Brown (Warwickshire), 1691; 3, A Lane and Mrs D Haydon (Warwickshire), 1686.
Waddington Rose Bowl: 1, Mr and Mrs S Kaye (Bedfordshire), 5924; 2, E Stanley (Warwickshire) and P Alder (Middlesex), 5813; 3, B Seabrook (Leicestershire) and D J Jones (Warwickshire), 5631.
Avon Cup: 1 Mr and Mrs W J Pencharz, M Blank (North-west) and A Barnes (Oxfordshire), 95; 2 Mrs J M Pearce and J Woolcott (Devon and Cornwall), C Essex and T Simon (London), 92; equal 3 Mrs J R Arnold-Florkin and Miss R Desai, P Jeffrey and S Fowle (Hertfordshire) 91, and D A Hull, A J B Kidson, M Williams, A Lamb, M Gould (Warwickshire and London), 91.

Centenary success

A total of 2,679,918 people visited the Natural History Museum in London last year, its centenary year. That was an increase of about 17 per cent on the 1980 total.

The Elgin Marbles to stay in Britain

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

The Elgin Marbles will not be returned to Greece, Lord Avon, a government whip, told the House of Lords yesterday.

He pointed out that the international collections in our museums and galleries were of great value to scholarship and a profound contribution to cultural understanding. Their breakup would not be a desirable objective—

There was no support for a suggestion from Lord Jenkins of Putney, a former Labour minister for the arts, that there should be greater cooperation with organizations such as Unesco, which were encouraging the return and restriction of cultural property.

He hoped that the authorities would not drag their feet nor adopt an indefensible policy of "what we have, we hold".

Lord Avon told the House that he was sure that Mme Melina Mercouri, the Greek Minister of Culture, would bear in mind a point made by Lord Fletcher that if we were to part with the marbles, that would lead to a great many demands from other countries for the return of invaluable collections from the British Museum.

From the Labour front bench, Lord Strabolgi pointed out that the British Museum was just as much a part of world culture as was the Parthenon.

Lord Cotteloe added that if it had not been for Lord Elgin, the marbles would probably no longer exist while Lady Trumpington suggested that if Lord Jenkins's suggestion was carried out, it would mean that London Bridge would have to be returned from the United States.

Queen to close Brisbane games

The Queen will leave Britain on October 5 for her autumn trip to Australia and six South Sea islands.

During her eight-day visit to Australia the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will close the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane on October 9.

On board the royal yacht Britannia she will visit Papua New Guinea on October 13 and 14, the Solomon Islands on October 18, Nauru on October 21, Kiribati on October 23, Tuvalu on October 26 and 27 and Fiji from October 30 to November 1.



Collection saved: At no cost to its ratepayers, the borough of Brighton has acquired from the Marquess of Londonderry one of the finest collections of Regency silver-gilt and silver still in private hands, including this silver-gilt soup tureen.

The collection of candelabra, wine coolers, salvers, wine coasters and other accoutrements of a grand banquet has been displayed annually for 30 years in the Royal Pavilion.

Its purchase, at a cost of £133,319, half of which was provided by government grant, removes the danger of its sale overseas.

Brighton paid a quarter of the purchase price, the money coming from royalties for pavilion designs used by an American furnishing fabrics firm.

Grants also came from the National Art-Collections Fund, the Pilgrim Trust and the National Heritage Memorial Fund.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

WORLD CUP '82

Football specialist Rene McGrit looks at England's fellow group members.

In their opening group England have been drawn against France, Czechoslovakia and Kuwait, and while England supremo Ron Greenwood can heave a sigh of relief that he will not be encountering heavyweights like Brazil or West Germany just yet, he is too experienced not to know that at this stage of the competition everyone is dangerous.

"They must be good, otherwise they wouldn't be going to Spain", he says with that classic simplicity that has endeared him to logical symbolists the world over.

Czechoslovakia are perhaps the chief threat. This country of lovely rolling hills and woods is also a land renowned for its skilled industry, and it was a mixture of skill and industry that deservedly brought Czechoslovakia the European crown in recent years. Although they have faded slightly since then, these wily East Europeans have a proud tradition to draw on; they may no longer have stars like (fill from cuttings), but they are still a force to be reckoned with.

If any country presents a danger to England, it must be France. This land of *cuisine* and *haute couture* is no less famous for its age-old artistry, and their 1978 World Cup artists provided a few shocks in Argentina, where they were desperately unlucky to lose to (Austria 2-1, was it? Look it up for me, could you?). They may have gone through a quiet patch since then, but these mercurial Gallic warriors can never be taken for granted, and England will have all their work cut out to keep them at bay.

Of all the dark horses, Kuwait present perhaps the fiercest challenge. This Arab sheikhdom of roling sand dunes and fierce sunshine is equally a land of oil and money, and wise investment and coaching have brought them to the top of their strongly contested 1982 World Cup group. Whether they can keep up that kind of momentum remains to be seen. We may as yet be unfamiliar with their star names such as (look out any of the Kuwaiti team, could you, love? Make up a few if necessary), but come summer the England squad will be treating these twinkle-toed sons of Allah with a great deal of respect.

As there don't seem to be any other teams in this group, except England, we should remind ourselves that Greenwood's men are poised on the brink of great things. At club level we have never been stronger, and it is only a matter of time before we come good nationally as well.

There seems no reason why the birthplace of football should not once again show the rest of the world how to play, and if we can't beat the Czechs, who were lucky to scrape through against Wales, a bunch of fairy-footed Frenchmen and a band of Bedouin bandits who don't even use knives and forks, then my name's not Rene McGrit. God, I'm so sick and tired of having to apologise for England being taken to the cleaners by pooftahs like the Swiss and Norwegians, that if I have to do it again I'm going to jack the whole thing in and take up drinking seriously. Meanwhile, it's worth remembering that World Cup football is a funny game, and the most unlikely results can occur, as when mighty Scotland were toppled by little-fancied Peru four years ago. I don't see that happening again, though, and I strongly fancy my home country to go marching through against any opposition this time. Forget the plodders of England, forget the Irish amateurs, and keep your eyes on our 11 wee Scottish heroes who, I promise you, will run rings round any Dagoes or Russkies sent against us.

As long as we avoid our national habit of taking things for granted, I reckon the World Cup is as good as in the bag for us, and on Cup Final night I'll be out there in the streets of wherever it is waving my scarf with the tartan army. Watch out, everyone! Article ends.

(I'll be at this phone number till closing time, pet, if there are any queries. Just check to see I've got England in the right group, would you? Change names if necessary. And if the sports editor is snooping around, make sure the bottle's locked up in my desk. Thanks, hen.)

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR SERGEY KONOVALOV

Studies in Russian literature

Professor Sergey Konovalov, Professor of Russian in the University of Oxford from 1945 to 1968, and Emeritus Fellow of New College, died on February 12 aged 82.

He was born in Moscow on August 31, 1899, the son of Alexander Konovalov and Nadejda Vtorov. His father was Minister of Trade and Industry in the Russian provisional government of 1917. He was educated at the Greek Lycée in Moscow and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he read the Diploma in Economics and Political Science in 1921, and took the degree of B.Litt. in 1927.

In 1929 he went to Birmingham University as Professor of Russian Language and Literature, where he did much to organize and run the Birmingham Bureau of Research on Russian economic conditions, which published a large number of memoranda and other studies.

The object of the bureau was to make a careful study of facts and statistics in order to establish what was actually taking place in the economic life of Soviet Russia. While at Birmingham he had also been Lecturer in Slavonic Studies at Oxford, from 1930 to 1945, with two short periods also as honorary lecturer at the School of Slavonic Studies in London University. He occupied the Chair at Birmingham until 1945 when he became the first Professor of Russian at Oxford.

He published an *Anthology of Contemporary Russian Literature* in 1932, and collaborated in a historical survey of Russo-Polish relations in 1945. He was for many years Editor of Blackwell's *Russian Texts* and of the OUP Russian Readers.

He founded *Oxford Slavonic Papers* and edited it from 1950 to 1967, during which time he regularly contributed learned articles, mostly on Anglo Russian relations in the seventeenth century.

While he was still a schoolboy in Moscow, Konovalov was deeply engrossed in the political issues of the day. He was a passionate, altruistic boy, always quick to champion the unfortunate, to support liberalism, to fight for freedom of speech, action and thought.

A vivid picture lives in the memory of some who knew him then of this immensely tall boy, standing on the school-wall, silhouetted against the sky, dressed in his school-uniform which made the best of his good looks, exhorting his fellows to fight evil and corruption and, above all, police-run governments. His influence was magnetic, and his hearers felt convinced that it was their task to dedicate their lives to bring Utopia to Russia.

Things did not work out that way, and he and many who knew him were compelled to emigrate. It was forty years before he could bring himself to revisit his native country, and then only for two brief visits.

During the early years of exile in England he was very homesick, and from that time to the end of his life a gentle melancholy pervaded his outlook. To his colleagues at New College he seemed an essentially shy and rather lonely man, devoted to his wife Janina Ryzowa, whom he married in 1949, and to his home. He enjoyed the occasional company of his colleagues, but preferred to remain on the fringe of conversation, listening but not often taking part. He was a charming and friendly host, and it was the gentle manners and old-world courtesy of this huge-framed man which most forcibly struck everyone who met Sergey Konovalov.

For much of the rest of his life he lived quietly in his home in Oxford, occasionally visiting New College for lunch or dinner and still taking a lively interest both in the journal he founded and in the Department of Russian which was largely his creation.

MR FRANK WILDE

Mr Arthur P. Arnold writes:

With the passing of Frank Wilde a great personality has left the scene of British tennis.

Francis Herbert David Wilde was born on March 19, 1911, in Wimbledon and was educated at Mercers School. He learnt his tennis at the Herga Lawn Tennis Club, Harrow, of which both his parents were members. Subsequently he became well-known at Wimbledon where in 1937 and 1939 he was a finalist in the Men's Doubles with Charles Hare, and as a member of the England Davis Cup Team in 1937, 1938 and 1939.

He was also the winner of the men's doubles at both the British Hard Court and Covered Championships, among other successes.

After becoming a professional coach, it was the good fortune of many to get to know him both in that capacity, and also as a friend. I met him first at the indoor court in Hall Road, St John's Wood, where some members of my club — Highgate Lawn Tennis Club — and others used to play during the week, and where, if we were ever short of a "fourth", he was always ready to join us if he was not engaged in coaching.

He gave lessons at our club both when it was off North Hill, in the playing fields at Highgate, and later when it moved to its present home in Twyford Avenue, East Finchley, and it was always a great joy to see his familiar stocky figure on the courts, imparting advice and help to many young, and also not so young, aspiring players.

Although he had a rather serious look, he was essentially a kindly and friendly personality, and even after his earlier illness, a year or so ago, he was game to the end.

He had to travel a long way from his West Sussex home, and owed a great deal to the devoted help of his wife, Molly who, after his illness, would drive him to and fro regularly.

MR PETER OPIE

A.R.V. writes:

While your obituary of Peter Opie rightly stresses his important contribution to the study of children's lore and literature, mention should be made of his other contributions to folklore studies.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s it was the work of Iona and Peter Opie, together with the Fenland material collected by Enid Porter, which demonstrated that English folklore was alive, flourishing, and adapting to changing conditions. Peter Opie's lecture on "The Collection of Folklore in England", delivered to the Royal Society of Arts in 1953, when he was only 35, stimulated long and lively discussion in which such legendary figures as Lord Raglan, Margaret Murray, and Maud Karpeles took part.

His presidency of the Folklore Society 10 years later was not awarded merely in recognition of the Opie's great contributions to the study of children's lore, but enabled the society to fully benefit from his enthusiasm and breadth of knowledge which penetrated all aspects of the society's work. Certainly he did not regard the presidency as an "award" for he gave selflessly of his time and energy so that the society might prosper, and it was a great disappointment to his colleagues when he felt unable to continue in office for a second year. However, this disappointment was somewhat lessened by his stimulating presidential address, entitled "Proposals for a Dictionary, arranged on Historical Principles, of the Traditional Lore of England".

Participants at the Folklore Society's centenary conference, in 1978, were privileged to catch a glimpse of the husband and wife team at work, when they delivered their joint paper on "Certain Laws of Folklore". This important paper was considered by many to be the highlight of the international gathering, and it fully displayed their unique appreciation of the workings of oral culture. It is, indeed, a tragedy that Peter did not live to complete his proposed Dictionary.

DR MARIO MONTESSORI

A correspondent writes:

Dr Mario Montessori who passed away on February 10 in Holland will be sadly missed by all who collaborated with him in carrying on his famous mother's work through the Association Montessori Internationale. On the death of Maria Montessori he took over the guidance of the AMI and founded, in England, the Maria Montessori Training Organisation to continue the work of the Training Courses which were run by Dr Maria Montessori in London from 1919 onwards.

Mario Montessori's generosity, simplicity and dedication to the cause of the child have been an inspiration to all who knew him. His memory will live on as an incentive to those who will carry on the work which he so ably guided.

'HURRICANE' JACKSON

Tommy "Hurricane" Jackson, the American heavyweight boxer who was the first challenger to the world title of Floyd Patterson, in 1957, died in New York on February 15 at the age of 50.

Jackson who won the nickname "Hurricane" because of a free-swinging style that saw him lash out in all directions, challenged Patterson, who was then making his first title defence, on July 29, 1957.

Patterson beat Jackson so badly over 10 rounds that the New York State Athletic Commission barred Jackson from ever fighting again.

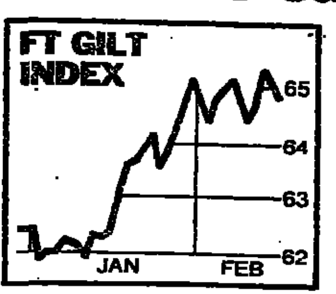
Thereafter Jackson, who never learned to read and could only write his name and the phrase "best wishes" earned a living taxi driving and shoe shining, and died of injuries sustained when he was hit by a car last month as he was getting into his taxi.

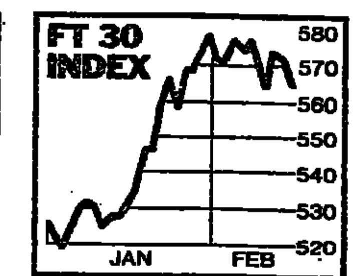
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هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS NEWS

Markets easier





London Markets continued to lose ground yesterday as dollar interest rates moved higher inresponse to another disappointing set of US money supply figures. The real test of markets will come this afternoon, however, once Wall Street opens. Yesterday it nwas closed for Washington Day.

Mercury set for take-off

The private telecommunications consortium, Mercury, headed by Cable & Wireless, is to be granted a 15-year operating licence this week but the government is expected to allow British Telecom to retain most of its monopoly as a telecommunications carrier. Mercury will be able to lease private lines to businesses Internationally but will be unable to offer services to the small subscriber wishing to make a call through an international exchange.

Liquidator is dismissed

Chancery Lane Registrars, the company liquidating firm run by Maurice Sidney Caplan, was dismissed as liquidators of Whewell Transport in the Manchester High Court yesterday. Mr Caplan, has served two prison terms, and his firm was probed by the Department of Trade after complaints in the BBC's Checkpoint programme, and from the Insolvency Practitioners' Association.

Contempt moves in Osprey case

Contempt of court moves have been started against a board member of British Shipbuilders and two other men in the pending action over the alleged copying of the Osprey naval patrol craft.

Proceedings seeking the committal to jail for alleged contempt were mentioned briefly to a High Court judge in London and adjourned, by consent, until February 22.

The three men are Jack Daniel, British Shipbuilders board member for warship building; David Moor, superintendent of British Shipbuilders Hydrodynamics ship tank testing laboratory at St Albans; and Mr Bill Richardson, a director of Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering.

New gas find

British Gas has made another gas — and possibly oil. discovery in the Irish Sea, about 30 miles west of Blackpool. Testing of the discovery, which is about five miles from the corporation's Morecombe Bay field (due to start production in 1984), is expected to be completed in about week when the scale and nature of the find can be evaluated.

Bank move

Chemical Bank, one of the big American banks operating in the United Kingdom, is moving a large part of its back office operations from London to Cardiff in a move which will create between 300 to 350 new jobs in Wales.

● The British Institute of Management called on the Chancellor yesterday for a £2,000m reflation package.

MARKET SUMMARY

Equities nervous but quiet

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index fell 6.4 to 564.1
FT Gilts 64.79 fell 0.25
FT all share 325.38 fell 1.73
Bargains 19.791

Talk of a bid for **Booker McConnell**, the Tia Maria to Budgen supermarkets group, by Unilever lifted the price 4p to 74p yesterday as around 1m shares changed hands.

Any bid is unlikely to materialize until after the full-year figures in March, which should show a change in fortune for the troubled engineering division. Analysts reckon profits to rise from last year's depressed level of £14.9m to £18m.

A flurry of activity in **Cope Allman** shares the closing price unchanged at 45p, after 47p.

Word is that **Ladbroke**, down 1p at 152p, has been casting a greedy eye over Cope's business, which includes the profitable fruit machine subsidiary Bell Fruit. Dealing in **CCP North Sea Associates** was temporarily suspended after the board received a bid approach.

The rest of the equity market spent a quiet day nervously speculating on the Chancellor's options in his budget on March 9.

The FT Index ended the first day of the new account in a sombre mood 6.4 down at 564.1 with no fewer than five if its constituents in ex-div form. Among these **BOC International** fell 5p to 169p, **John Brown** 2p to 61p, **Grand Metropolitan** 8p to 184p, **Imperial Group** 6½p to 81p and **Tate & Lyle** 16p to 220p.

In insurance, **London & Manchester Assurance** leapt 17p to 275p and **Equity & Law** 6p to 414p. Speculation is mounting that **Eagle Star** might be considering a bid for one or the other to fend off an unwanted approach from **Allianz Verischerungs** with 29 per cent of the equity. Eagle Star closed 7p dearer at 360p.

Huntley & Palmer spent a quiet session closing 1p lower at 110p with shareholders unlikely to receive the offer document from **Rowntree** until next week. Meanwhile, the possibility of a possible counter bid from the two American food giants, **Nabisco** and **Mars**, looms on the horizon.

MEPC was unchanged at 223p after it was confirmed shareholders had taken up over 95 per cent of the new shares issued for its recent £62.3m rights issue.

As **Lonrho** continued to try to get the "People's Airline" off the ground the shares plunged 8p to 82p in ex-div form. But chief executive Mr Tiny Rowland has refused to lend money to the American sports car chief John de Lorean, who is reckoned to owe £30m.

With the request for a suspension in shares of Euroflame the price of **Wiltaire**, another Tring Hall company, caught a touch of the jitters with the price losing 6p to 9p.

Bernard Matthews was also a nervous market easing 2p to 105p amid news of a strike at one of its factories.

Greencoat Properties was unchanged at 16½p despite **Scottish Northern Investment** Trust buying 1.6m shares or 5.03 per cent of the equity.

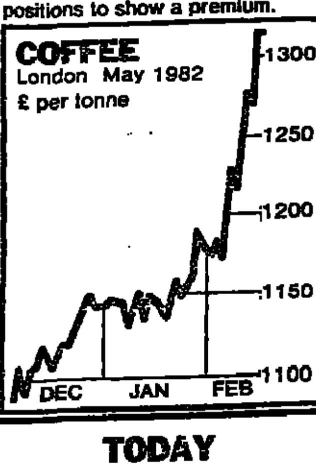
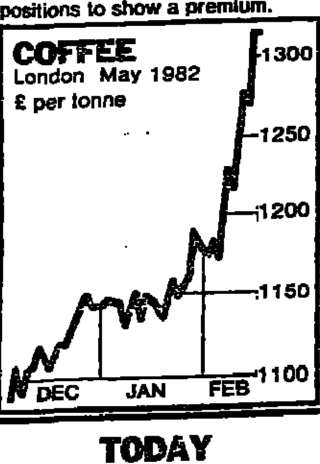
Gilts worried by the continued upward trend in American interest rates ended the day with losses of £⅜ in longs and £¼ in shorts.

Equity turnover on February 12 was £165.920m (19,243 bargains).

Michael Clark

COMMODITIES

● Continuing tight supplies and low roaster stocks kept March coffee at a £71 premium over May, which closed at £1,316 a tonne. Prices strenghend towards the end of the day's business after trading for most of the time below peaks reached on Friday. The physcial market was quiet. But so long as the present quarter's export quotas remain in force traders expect nearby positions to show a premium.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: The Nikkei Dow-Jones Average rose 21.43 to 7,694.18. **Hongkong:** The Hang Seng Index fell 21.69 at 1,248.35.

CURRENCIES

● The dollar failed to hold on to the day's highs, with traders nervous of taking positions before seeing the reaction of American markets, closed yesterday.

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.8375 down 25 pts
Index 91.7 up 0.1
DM 4.40
FrF 11.1575
Yen 442.50

Dollar
Index 113.4 up 0.7
DM 2.3957 up 110 pts

Gold
$375.50 down $3.25

MONEY MARKETS

● Period rates were slightly firmer. The Bank gave £473m help on a shortage revised downwards from £500m to £400m. Its dealing rates were unchanged.

Domestic rates:
Base rates........................ 14%
3-month interbank $14^{13}/_{16}$–$14^{11}/_{16}$ %

Euro-currency rates
3-month dollar.......... 16⅝-16⅞
3-month DM 10⅞-10⅝
3-month Fr. F.......... 15⅝-15¼

TODAY

Resumed meeting of shareholders of Associated Communications Corporation, London. British Railways board meets, London. Institute of Directors seminar on overseas projects.

Company results:
Half-yearly: Dalgety, Parkfield Foundries, Joseph Webb.
Finals: Crest International Securities, Pentland Investments.

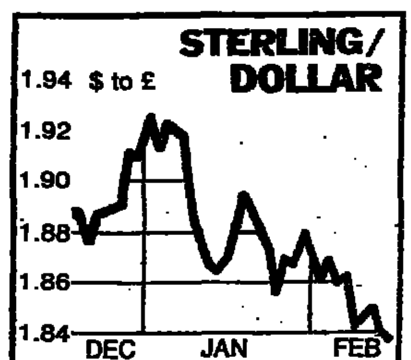
Soaring dollar leads to fears of even higher US loan rates

By Frances Williams

World financial markets faced renewed uncertainty yesterday as the dollar soared to its highest levels for several months against European currencies and the Japanese yen. Another set of disappointing United States money supply figures could trigger fresh surges in United States interest rates.

Though dealers detected little central bank intervention in Europe to halt the dollar's advance, the strength of the dollar and the fear of rising American interest rates is causing concern to Western governments. EEC finance ministers yesterday agreed to put renewed pressure on the Reagan administration to act to bring interest rates down.

The dollar began to rise as soon as the world's financial markets opened for business in the Far East overnight on Sunday, as traders



reacted to Friday's worse-than-expected United States money supply figures.

By the time the European markets opened the dollar had broken through the 2.40-deutschemark barrier to reach nearly DM2.40½, up nearly 2 pfennigs from Friday's close and its highest level for five months.

But traders in Europe reacted cautiously to the American news, preferring to await signals from the United States when the market there reopens today after the long weekend holiday.

The dollar drifted down in quiet nervous trading to finish near the day's lows at DM2.3957, up 1.10 pfennigs from Friday.

The dollar's trade-weighted index improved 0.7 to 113.4, reflecting gains on all leading currencies.

The pound, though easing slightly against the dollar, remained strong against other currencies, buoyed by relatively high British interest rates. Yesterday's disappointing industrial production figures had been largely discounted by the market.

The outlook for American interest rates remains cloudy. Many observers believe that, under duress from the administration, the Federal Reserve Board will do its utmost to resist significant fresh rises in interest rates. Rates are expected to remain steady or move up only slightly over the next few weeks.

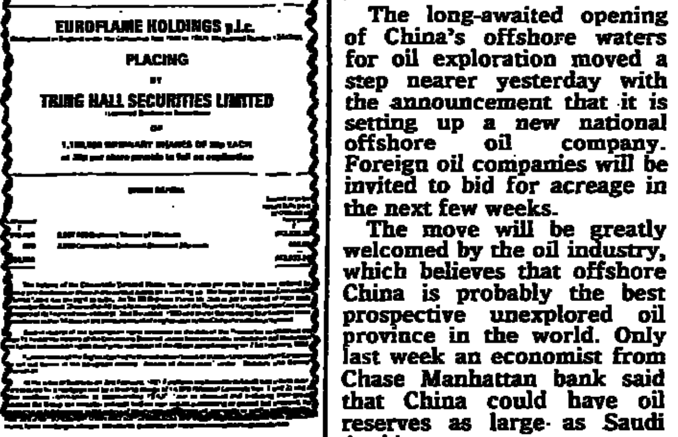
The remarks by Mr Volcker, chairman of the Fed, last week that it could contemplate money supply growth above target in the short term is being interpreted to mean that credit policy will not be tightened sharply in response to poor money supply figures, at least for the time being. On the other hand, no one expects rates to come down significantly in the foreseeable future, and this is what the Reagan administration and the governments of Europe desperately want.

Dealings halted in Euroflame

By Gareth David

Stock market dealings in Euoflame, the log-burning stove company were halted yesterday pending clarification of the company's position.

The group was meeting its financial advisers, Tring Hall Securities, yesterday to consider an independent report by accountants Stoy Hayward into the company's problems. A statement will be made tomorrow.


EUROFLAME HOLDINGS p.l.c.

PLACING

BY

TRING HALL SECURITIES LIMITED

On December 31 the group reported half-year losses of £13,000 and the directors made an unexpected forecast of substantial losses for the full year, with both dividends passed.

The accountants were then called in to produce a report on the business and the reason behind the missed profits forecasts.

Euroflame hsd had a chequered history since it was brought to the Unlisted Securities Market last year. The shares were first sold at 30p and reached a peak of 54p before being suspended yesterday at 8p.

Even the group's launch was not trouble-free, with the Stock Exchange ordering that the prospectus be reprinted when Mr John Viall, the chairman, made an off-the-cuff profit forecast.

His fore cast of profits for the year of £335,000 was accompanied in the final offer document by forecasts of a half-year dividend of 1.428p gross and a total for the year of 3.0p, neither of which will be met.

The group's business is highly seasonal and sales this winter have been slow. There have also been problems with a log-burning cooker made by the Belgian Efel group.

ACC loses buyer for its Classic cinemas

By Philip Robinson

The potential buyer of Associated Communications Corporation's Classic Cinema chain announced last night it had pulled out. The privately-owned Star Group of companies, which owns 24 screens in the west-end of London, said it had withdrawn because of the time which has elasped since it had agreed terms and the continuing uncertainty over ACC's future and its policies.

Star was believed to have offered around £7m for the cinema chain which is thought by some observers to be too cheap. Meanwhile, Mr Gerald Ronson said yesterday he intended to raise his bid price for ACC following the weekend announement by Australian Mr Robert Holmes à Court giving shareholders a bid option which matches Mr Ronson's intital 85p a share offer.

Mr Ronson's intention to pay a higher but unspecified amount for the asset-rich entertainment-to-property empire came as his Heron Group went into the Appeal Court to stop ACC directors transferring their shares to Mr Holmes à Court and giving him control. It wants an injunction preventing the transfers which was turned down at an earlier hearing by Mr Justice Vinelott. The appeal is likely to take three days.

Meanwhile, a separate High Court action by the Post Office pension fund to prevent a record £560,000 golden handshake to dismissed ACC managing director Mr Jack Gill was adjourned for two weeks allowing ACC more time to file evidence. The resumed hearing is likely to set a date for the full trial in the petition which is supported by a number of City institutions and two subsidiary

Mr Holmes à Court's new offer matches the £46.6m currently being put forward by Mr Ronson but is conditional on him getting 90 per cent acceptance.

The offer document for Mr Holmes à Court's original £36m bid was due out yesterday. It is now expected to go out today. It is believed to contain details of Lord Grade's new contract with Mr Holmes à Court, giving him a salary equal to £203,630 until March, 1984, and approval to occupy the Knightsbridge flat until March, 1984, when the contract can be terminated by six months' notice on either side.

Offshore waters to be opened for exploration

China poised to join oil giants

By Jonathan Davis
Energy Correspondent

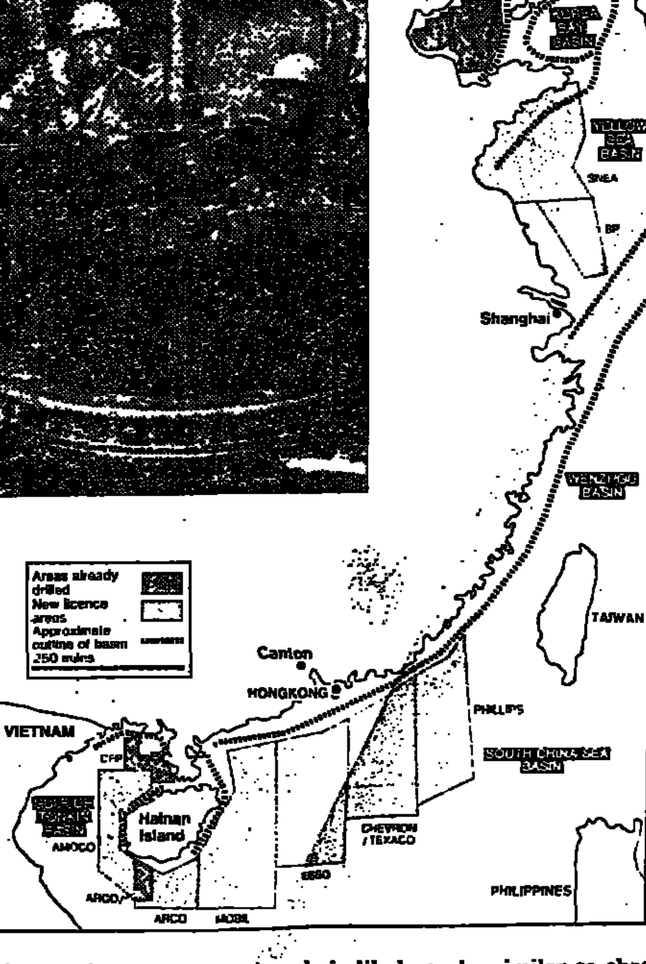
The long-awaited opening of China's offshore waters for oil exploration moved a step nearer yesterday with the announcement that it is setting up a new national offshore oil company. Foreign oil companies will be invited to bid for acreage in the next few weeks.

The move will be greatly welcomed by the oil industry, which believes that offshore China is probably the best prospective unexplored oil province in the world. Only last week an economist from Chase Manhattan bank said that China could have oil reserves as large as Saudi Arabia.

The New China News Agency said that letters of notification would be sent to foreign oil companies soon, and that all 48 companies that took part in preliminary seismic surveys two years ago would be eligible to take part in the bidding. They include not only major oil companies such as British Petroleum, Exxon and Mobil, but also a number of smaller British companies, notably Cluff Oil and Tricentrol.

The new China National Offshore Company (CNOCC) will have overall responsibility for the exploration and production of China's offshore oil. A number of operating subsidiaries will cover each of the areas that China is opening up to exploration in the southern Yellow Sea and in the South China Sea.

The president of the new corporation was named as Mr Qin Wencai, who was reported to have said that China would cooperate with foreign enterprises while safeguarding its sovereignty. He said that the crucial



details of contract terms and oil companies tax obligations would be available soon

China has made it clear that foreign companies will be expected to pay for all the costs of exploration. It has not yet said how the revenues from any find will be shared, but observers believe the deal is likely to be similar to that signed between China and the Japan National Oil Company in 1980. That deal gave China the right to 42.5 per cent of oil recovered and 42.5 per cent to the Japanese state firm, with the remaining 15 per cent being sold to cover operating costs.

BA SELLING JET TO RAISE CASH

Loss-making British Airways is on the verge of completing the sale of its only Boeing 747 freighter to Cathay Pacific Airways in Hongkong.

According to reports yesterday, Cathay confirmed that negotiations for the purchase were serious and another company source said an announcement would be made shortly. A BA spokesman in Hongkong was quoted as saying that the sale was spurred by a combination of the weakness in the (British) freight market and the need for cash."

BA has also put two Boeing 707 freighters on the market and is looking for buyers for three 747 passenger aircraft, one 707, two TriStars and one VC10.

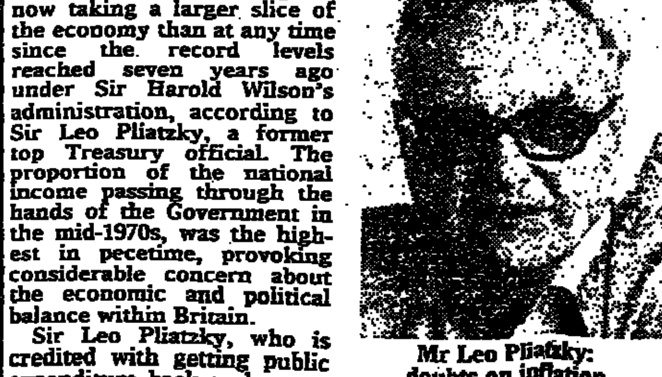
Pliatzky fears return to Wilson era

State spending 'nears record'

By Melvyn Westlake

Government spending is now taking a larger slice of the economy than at any time since the record levels reached seven years ago under Sir Harold Wilson's administration, according to Sir Leo Pliatzky, a former top Treasury official. The proportion of the national income passing through the hands of the Government in the mid-1970s, was the highest in pecetime, provoking considerable concern about the economic and political balance within Britain.

Sir Leo Pliatzky, who is credited with getting public expenditure back under control in the 1975-76 period, estimated yesterday that such spending is equivalent in the current financial year to between 45 and 46 per cent of the nation's output of goods and services. The peacetime peak was 46½ per cent. This compares with 41½ per cent in the last full year before the present Government came to office with a pledge to reduce the proportion of the economy allocated by the


Mr Leo Pliatzky: doubts on inflation

state in favour of the part that is subject to the discipline of the market place.

Addressing the Institute for Fiscal Stuies, Sir Leo also questioned the plausibility of the Government's cash spending plans for the next three years. In a radical break with the past, medium-term spending plans will be ecpressed in cash terms rather than volume terms when the next expenditure White Paper is published with the Budget in three weeks.

To plan this way, the Treasury has to predict the level of inflation for many years ahead. Inflation is now projected to be 7 per cent in the coming financial year, 6 per cent in 1983-84 and 5 per cent in 1984-85. Sir Leo, a former head of the Department of Trade and Second Permanent Secretary at the Treasury, said that with a little luck and a good deal of flexibility, it may just be possible to get through 1982-83 without too much violence to the total cash provision. But it would be remarkable if the inflation assumptions for the following two years could survive.

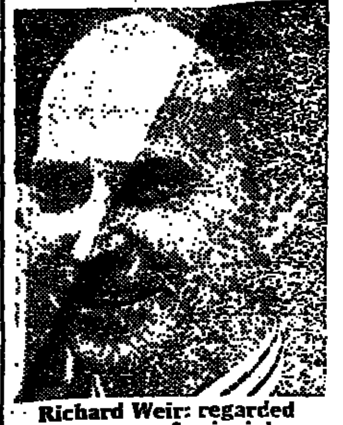
Part of the reason that state spending has risen in relation to the whole economy is that output has been shrinking. In addition, unemployment has pushed up spending on social security and the Government has also had to spend more money on job creation and job support schemes, Sir Leo said.

Insurance fight for building societies

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Some of the largest of Britain's 200 building societies are squaring up to a confrontation with Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, on the amount of choice offered on insurance to houseowners with building society mortgages. It could lead to an investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

A number of key societies yesterday indicated that they regarded as a matter of principle their acting as agents for insurance companies in such deals, said Mr Richard Weir, secretary general of the Building Societies Association.


Richard Weir: regarded as matter of principle

"They obviously believe they should cede the agency only in the most exceptional circumstances because the block insurance system, which benefits the consumer, could otherwise be at risk", Mr Weir said.

As agents for insurance companies, building societies get the commission on arranging the insurance deals. But last October, rather than face justifying the rule before the Restrictive Practices Court, the BSA agree not to recommend any more to its members that they should act as agents on insurance for buildings.

At that time Mr Borrie said it was now open for individual societies to offer freedom of choice in property insurance. That would allow borrowers to shop around, probably using insurance brokers, for their own insurance cover.

The war between building societies and the banks to attract mortgage hunters took a new turn yesterday as Bristol & West, one of the top dozen societies, broke new ground with 100 per cent loans for first-time buyers. These loans will have a ceiling of £25,000.

Would-be borrowers will have to demonstrate their financial credibility: they should have saved between 5 per cent and 10 per cent of the house purchase price, Mr Harry Chadwick, the society's general manager said.

Discovering New Zealand.... uncovering Booker

New haven for foreign investors

Suddenly New Zealand has become a market that the knowing ones of the City have discovered. The shares look cheap, it has lots of energy resources, and the government has been following a helpful policy towards exporters, writes Sally White.

It might be a shock to the system to begin to think of New Zealand not as a country to retire to, but as one at which the Organization of Petrol Exporting Countries is looking as a growing and safe haven for large international funds. The international Monetary Fund is devoting one of its latest publications to the country, giving it a glowing bill of health; the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development is coming out in favour of it as a growth area and a number of City broking houses are now doing good business in New Zealand stocks.

One of New Zealand's attractions to investment funds is that in many cases the yield offered on the shares is twice that available on comparable sectors in this country.

For a long time the stock exchange languished. Between 1970 and 1979 the market index moved scarcely more than 50 points either side of 300. The currency fluctuated to unpredictably for the major funds: that is it went down rather too fast. The deterioration in the terms of trade after the sharp rise in oil prices and the fall in primary commodity prices was of "unprecedented severity", according to the IMF.

On top of that New Zealand suffered from Britain's entry into the Common Market.

From this adversity, however, came a total rethinking by the authorities on how to manage the New Zealand economy. In 1975-76 the government moved decisively to tighten financial policies to contain inflation and reduce the external deficit in the current account. The extent of the switch can be gauged by the reduction in the budget deficit from the equivalent of 8¾ per cent of GDP in 1975-76 to 3¾ per cent in 1976-77. The policies were pursued on and off over the rest of the decade.

"There is enough coal for 600 years. There is the hydro-electric power, more gas than they can use and the oil coming along in a few years", according to a Henderson Crosthwaite's specialist on the country. Additionally, many local industries have only just begun to rationalize. So, as well as interest in the domestic industries because of the higher consumer spending likely to be generated by the expansion in the economy, there should also be that favourite of stockmarket activity — lots of turnovers.

Henderson Crosthwaite, and Simon Coates who also follow the country, both like Fletcher Challenge. That is probably the best stock to buy to give a coverage of the economy as a whole. It is New Zealand's largest company, with a large chunk of its business in forestry. It is also at the forefront of energy and mineral resources development for this decade. Diversification comes from its spread into construction and finance. It is currently on a p/e of about 6½, and a yield of 6, prospectively.

New Zealand Forest Products is another forestry group favourite — on a p/e of around 5 and a yield of 6.9.

Wattie Industries, on a prospective p/e and yield of just over 6 in both cases, is another popular stock. It is the largest food processor in the country, and has coped well in switching its export market to the Pacific Basin.

A take-over possibility is Dominion — the second largest New Zealand brewery group. Brierley Investments, the country's eighth largest company, has a large stake in Dominion, and is tipped as a potential bidder. Dominion is on a yield of 6.5 and a p/e of 7.2 prospectively. Brierley is on a prospective p/e of around 8 and a yield of over 2.

There are oil exploration companies available for the most speculative investors, Cue Energy and NZ Oil and Gas are often mentioned. Both were 1981 flotations, coming to market at a peak in the index. Overhanging both shares is a large amount of stock in the hands of potential sellers, which makes them look cheap, or ones to avoid, depending on your taste.



Oil in the pipeline: New Zealand's rich store of energy.

Quiet rise in share price

Booker McConnell was being chased in the market yesterday. This caused some perplexity, as no one is quite sure how to categorize the company since its high days when it was a dominant force in the Caribbean sugar market. There are a lot of assets — even a year ago they were put at 85p a share but who would want them? Or was it a vamp?

Booker is now an unexciting holding company with British distribution interests such as Budgen supermarkets, and spirits and liquer interests — it owns the brand name and world-wide marketing of Tia Maria. It still has some shipping and international trading interests, and it is into turkeys and poultry in the United States. Most publicity in this country comes from its tiny authors' division

Simon & Coates has been looking for a flat pre-tax performance of £13.5m for the year to the end of December — although it expects a recovery next year to take the pre-tax profits to £18.5m. This puts the shares on a prospective yield of just over 6 and a p/e ratio of 17.

Market rumours of potential buyers spread from BAT Industries to Unilever. A flippant analyst pointed out that both groups were anxious to spread their interests and "big enough to pay a silly price."

INTERNATIONAL

POLAND

It will probably be some days before Western banks know whether Poland has been able to live up to its promise to pay by mid-February all of the $500m in interest and principal as a condition for completing the agreement rescheduling $2,400m of debt due last year.

According to West German banking sources, the Poles have been continuing to make payments to the bankers in the West and late last week when it was estimated that around $100m had still to be paid.

But yesterday's bank holiday in the United States and the sheer difficulty of keeping track of payments to 500 creditor banks mean it could be next week before the Dresdner Bank, which has been heading the task force of international banks handling the Polish debt problem, knows whether all the money has been paid.

A bank official said yesterday it was confident the Poles would live up to their pledge. Failure to produce the cash would have the gravest consequences for Poland's relations with its bankers in the West and would put into doubt the credit-worthiness of the entire eastern block.

SWEDEN

Saab, the Swedish car company, increased its sales of 99 and 900 models by 13 per cent from 65,000 to 74,000 during 1981, according to preliminary figures. Nearly half of the sales were in Scandinavia, but sales in Britain rose by 17 per cent.

● Swedish unemployment rose in January to 153,000 from 125,000 in December and 108,000 in January 1981, according to Central Statistics office figures.

● Foster Wheeler of London, has won a contract worth about £25m to build an extension for the Skandinaviska refinery at Lysekil, Sweden.

BELGIUM

Mr Jaime Laya, Governor of the Philippine Central Bank, accused members of the European Economic Community of putting up protective barriers against Philippine exports of coconut oil, sugar, plywood, fruits, coffee, manufactured tobacco and cocoa.

● The European Economic Community Commission has blocked investments by the Cockerill-Sambre steel group for a new steel furnace already under construction at the company's subsidiary Carlam in Charleroi. The Commission argues that the furnace would increase Belgium's steel production when the Commission is trying to reduce output.

S ARABIA

Philips, of Holland, and L. M. Ericsson, of Sweden, have received an order worth 425m guilders (£88.4m) from Saudi Arabia to deliver and install an automatic mobile telephone system.

SINGAPORE

Singapore had shelved plans to allow banks to offer customers secret, numbered accounts. The government agency controlling financial and banking activities has found the proposals unsuitable, at least for the present.

ECUADOR

Ecuador has opted for a $200m (£108.16m) one-year syndicated bank loan despite expectations that the country would accept a higher lending margin in return for a longer maturity.

TAIWAN

Taiwan has placed an immediate one-year ban on imports of Japanese lorries, buses and engines. A government official said the move is to protect the newly established Hur Tung Automotive Corp, a joint venture between General Motors and six Taiwanese companies.

INDONESIA

Balfour Beatty SKTI, Indonesia, has received a letter of intent from the Indonesian National Electricity Baord for a high-voltage power cable contract worth £32m.

DRAKE & SCULL

Dividend lifted after record year

Drake & Scull, the heating and ventilating contractor, pushed up profits by two-thirds to a record £3.6m in the year to October 31 helped by tighter controls on costs and the level of contract completion in the United Kingdom and Middle East.

The final dividend has been raised from 2.14p gross to 2.5p, leaving the year's payment up by 9 per cent to 4.29p.

The group says that the conditions in the market are now tighter and more competitive than a year ago. Mr Lionel Bugler, chief executive, said the group was not making any forecasts but would be happy if results were the same again in 1981-82.

Fastest growth in the past financial year came in the Middle East where profits jumped from £184,000 to £1.77m on turnover increased from £7m to £12.1m. In the United Kingdom profits rose from £1.36m to £1.93m on turnover 13 per cent higher at £84.4m.

Both Africa and the Far East produced losses. Africa turned round from £600,000 profit to £150,000 loss and the Far East from an £81,000 profit to £227,000 loss.

Drake & Scull has provided £500,000 towards the rationalization of the fan business of Sturtevant, a manufacturing company, which lost £271,000 compared with a profit of £77,000 because of a shortage of orders. Mr Bugler said that the group was aiming for a break-even result from Sturtevant in 1981-82.

Drake has filled nearly two-thirds of capacity with orders for 1981-82 the same proportion as the previous year. "We'd like more but contracts are becoming shorter-term and faster moving" said Mr Bugler.

The group's cash position has improved reflecting financial controls on the business. Cash in the bank has risen from £1.67m to £6.6m. After deductions cash advances on contracts and overseas overdraft, the net cash position has risen from £42.000 to £2.2m.

Sir Monty Finniston, chairman of Drake & Scull

Anglian Windows

Flotation plan

Anglian Windows is considering a flotation of the company on the Stock Exhange which would take the form of an offer for sale of part of the company's share capital by S. G. Warburg & Co.

The group manufactures replacement windows and employs 850 people at its Norwich factory and has more than 140 window centres and depots.

It was founded in 1966 by Mr George Williams, the present chairman, who holds more than 70 per cent of the share capital. One quarter of the shares are held by Silvermines, the Irish investment company, but this might be reduced in a flotation.

Mr Alan Keizer, joint managing director, said the group would launch the flotation within a year, depending on the market. He said it had plans to expand into Scotland in the autumn, opening window centres and distribution depots, but this was not the main reason for the move.

He said that the company, whose turnover has risen from £9.5m to £48m in the past five years, had to look to the future. Pre-tax profits have risen in that period from £680,000 to more than £4m.

Following the flotation Silvermines would retain a significant holding and Mr Williams would remain the majority shareholder in Anglian.

NORDIC BANK

Small rise

Nordic Bank, the successful consortium bank jointly owned by the four leading Scandinavian banks, reports a small rise in 1981 profits from £12m to 123.4m pretax and Mr John Scalter, managing director, said the bank was reasonably confident about 1982.

Total balance sheet footings rose from £1,441m to £1,942m, although the increase in sterling terms is partly due to the fall of the currency. About 85 per cent of the bank's assets are held in foreign currencies — mainly the United States dollar and Swiss franc — sterling depreciated by about a fifth against these during 1981.

The loan portfolio rose by a quarter to £1,041m helped by activity in the syndicated loan market but the increase is again flattered by the drop in sterling and in real terms the increase was less than 5 per cent.

The rise in profits largely reflected higher fee income which increased from £4.5m to £5.5m. The Swiss subsidiary, Norfinanz-Bank Zurich, where Nordic Bank has a 60 per cent interest, also made a bigger contribution to group profits and Nordic said there had been a small rise in average lending margin. Although this was due to the bank making more longer term loans, Nordic said that the decline in lending spreads seemed to have halted.

Nordic said that there had been an increase in provisions against bad debts in 1981, including provisions on its lending to the shipping industry. However, only obout 15 per cent of its loan portfolio was in shipping.

Last month Nordic Bank was added to the list of bank's whose acceptances are eligible for re-discounting at the Bank of England and this is expected to help to boost the Bank's bill business.

Although consortium banks are unfashionable in many parts of the banking industry, Nordic said its relationships with its shareholders remained good although there was growing emphasis on avoiding areas of competition. "We're spending more and more time working out ways of complementing our shareholders and of avoiding competition," Mr Sclater said.

To this end Nordic is concentrating on business in the United Kingdonm, Swiss and Far East markets

RIO TINTO-ZINC

Fall at offshoot

Rio Tinto Mining (Zimbabwe), which is 56 per cent owned by Rio Tinto-Zinc, the British mining finance house, saw pretax profits fall last year from Z$7.77m to Z$1.71m (£1.26m). Tinto Industries, another RTZ subsidiary in Zimbabwe, said its pretax profits last advanced from Z$563,000 to Z$998,000.

RTZ said that the main reasons for lower mining profits were increased costs and lower prices. Empress, the copper mine, incurred losses of Z$1.04m. Most of these losses came in the final quarter, and were increased by ore dilution and concentrator grades lower than expected.

But the company hopes for an improvement this year, although first quarter results may also be poor. Since cash is tight a dividend of three cents has been declared.

Across the border in Zambia, Roan Consolidated, one of the country's leading copper producers, said sales fell sharply in the third quarter to the end of December. This brings net losses for the nine months to Kwacha 41.3m (£24.7m) compared with K24.4m profit at the same stage last year.

HESELTINE, MOSS

Brokers merge

The stockbroking firms Heseltine, Moss & Co and Care Rowland & Co are to merge this year creating a firm with more offices in Britain than any other stockbroker.

Mr Guy Camfield, a partner in Care Rowland, said the firm would be cutting staff at its Cardiff and Swansea offices from 19 to seven. There would be no job losses at Heseltine, Moss & Co.

He said the future for stockbrokers was going to be difficult for the next five or six years, and added that the firm was going into a big unit with good research support. Administration costs for a small firm were not much less than for a big one and the merger would allow partners to devote more time to clients.

A couple of approaches had been made to the firm over the past three years but this merger was agreed after partners in the two firms had discussed the idea at a Stock Exchange Unit Committee Meeting last November.

The combined firm, which will trade under the name Heseltin Moss, will have 20 partners in nine offices at London, Reading, Oxford, Newbury, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Bristol, Cardiff and Swansea.

Mr Christopher Blount, a partner of Heseltine Moss, said that the merger was a natural geographical move.

PRIME RATE

Gloom over M1

The prospect of another rise in the United States prime rate from its current level of 16.5 per cent was increased by the news that the money supply (M1) rose by a further $2,300m (about £1,250m) in the week ended February 3.

This rise will throw the financial markets into deeper gloom. They have already got themselves into a panic over the anticipated deficits in President Reagan's budget. The unexpected rise in money announced on Friday will further depress morale.

On Thursday, the Bankers Trust Company raised its broker loan rate from 15.75 per cent to 16.5 per cent. This move in the broker loan rate could be another pointer to a further rise in the prime rate over 17 per cent. Yet another pointer is the level of the 90-day certificate of deposit rate which on Thursday got up to 15.5 per cent. At this level, many banks would feel obliged to raise the prime rate up to 17.5 per cent, a full percentage point over the current level.

Such a rise in the prime rate would be extremely embarrassing to President Reagan who has already indicated his anger about the Federal Reserve for its failure to control money growth.

The big rise in money growth in early January has not proved to be the result of "temporary factors" as Mr Paul Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, said at the time. Rather, the increase has been embedded in the growth pattern of money. The current money stock — $449.700m in the week ended February 3 — is several million dollars above the Fed's own growth targets.

The United States Treasury officials are furious about the Fed's failure to control money growth. They say there is a direct relationship between money growth and higher interest rates and that this relationship is by far the dominant factor in the control of interest rates.

Hence, they do not foresee any prospect of lower interest rates until money growth subsides.

There will be one small bonus from the Fed's failure to control money growth in the last three months. The second quarter United States real economy is likely to be surprisingly better than expected. In the current first quarter, real gross national product may decline at an annual rate of 3 to 4 per cent. But during the second quarter, as a result of the money boom since October, real GNP in the second quarter could rise by 3 to 4 per cent, thus making good all the first quarter's prospective loss.

BIDS AND DEALS

Geers Gross Advertising, New York, a wholly owned subsidiary of Geers Gross, is paying not less than $2.1m (£1,129,000) for Kurtz and Tarlow co and S W J Graphics. Kurtz and Tarlow is highly regarded in United States advertising circles and has a staff of 75 and a client list which includes major brand names in package goods, drinks, toiletries and services. Since it started in 1977 billings have increased from $7m to over $30m. Profits of the two businesses last year were $917,000.

Estates and General Investments surrendered to the freeholder its leasehld interest in 51 Grosvenor Street, London W1, together with the mews property at the rear, 14 Mount Row, for £1.3m. The unexpired term of the lease on these period office buildings was 35 years, although the right to use 14 Mount Row as offices ran for only a further six years.

CAPITAL MARKETS

The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand has issued notes totaling 10,000m yen in Japan's capital market, Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan announced, according to the Asian Wall Street Journal.

Banque Nationale De Paris, one of the big three nationalized deposit banks, is raising 1,500m francs on the domestic bond market with a two-tranche bond issue. One tranche of 900m francs consists of 17.20 per cent bonds maturing in 1990. The second tranche of 600m francs is of floating-rate bonds maturing in 1992. Interest will be calculated on the basis of the average yield of state-guaranteed bonds at issue date with a minimum of 11 per cent.

Greyhound Corp of Phoenix, Arizona, said its Greyhound Leasing and Financial Corporation subsidiary had filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering a proposed offering of $100m of debentures due February 15, 1997.

Commercial Paper Rating: Moody's Investors Service said it had lowered Crown Zellerbach Corporations commercial paper rating to prime-two from prime-one.

At the same time, the rating on the series "A" 4.625 cumulative convertible preferred stock was lowered to "BAA" from "A".

The company's senior unsecured debt remains classified "A", it said.

Moody's said the ratings reflect the continuing contraction of cash flow and fixed coverages as a result of adverse economic conditions.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

Japan's Toyota car company made a net profit of 66,400m yen (about £151m) on total sales of 1,870,500m yen, including exports, in the last six months of 1981.

The profit represented an increase of 12.9 per cent over the same period of 1980 and sales rose by 16.1 per cent.

In a financial report, the nation's top car maker said that its sales between July 1 and December 31 last year totalled 1,541,000 vehicles, down 2.2 per cent from the same period of the previous year.

Exports were affected by world economic stagnation and the Japanese car industry's policy of voluntary restrictions on shipments to the United States and Western Europe, Toyota said.

Peninsula Malaysia recorded a trade deficit of 2,180 Malaysian dollars (£507m) during thr first 11 months of last year against a profit of 1,838m dollars in the same period of 1980.

Exports amounted to 18,080.4m dollars while imports totalled 21,261m dollars. Rubber, crude oil, tin, palm oil, sawn timber and thermionic values accounted for 66 per cent of total exports, but exports of rubber and crude oil were down.

Rennies Consolidated Holdings announced in Johannesburg a pre-tax profit of R 41.35m (25.75 mln) last year with earnings per share of 105.7 cents (67.4). The final dividend was 34 cents, making 51 cents for the year.

South African Breweries has bought Liberty Life Association of Africa's 22 per cent holding in Edgars Consolidated Holdings raising its stake in Edcon to 60 per cent. Mr Donald Gordon, the chairman, said in Johannesburg.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Apex Props. (I)	—(—)	0.34(0.36)	1.55(1.62)	0.7(0.7)	2/4	—(2.0)
F. Copson (I)	3.11(2.82)	0.06(0.058)	0.82(0.81)	—(—)	—	—(1.4)
Drake & Scull (F)	115.3(94.7)	3.6(2.17)	10.4(8.2)	1.75(1 5)	7/4	3(2.75)
F. S. Ratcliffe (I)	0.78(0.78)	0.80b(0.80b)	7.0b(5.55b)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Scots. Eastern Inv. (F)	—(—)	6.5a(6.4a)	3.33(3.48)	1.8(1.7)	4/5	3.3(3.2)
W. Coast Inv. (F)	—(—)	0.088(0.09)	1.65(1.76)	1 3(1.3)	7/4	1.3(1.3)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Gross revenue b=Loss.

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade was steady.—Afternoon —Higher grade cash, £864-65, three months £892.50-93. Sales: 7,750 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £861.50-62.00; three months, £887-89; Sales, 150 tonnes Morning.—Higher grade cash, £863.50-64.00; three months £892-92.50. Setment, £864.00 Sales: 10,100 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £861.50-62; three months, £888-89.00. Settlement, £862.00. Sales: 75 tonnes.

TIN: Standard tin (cash) was firm, while three months closed steadier —Afternoon—Standard cash, £8900-60 a tonne, three months £7885-90. Sales, 280 tonnes. High grade, cash £8900-60, three months £7885-90. Sales, nil tonnes Morning —Standard cash £8760-80; three months £7830-35. Settlement, £8780; Sales, 645 tonnes. High grade, cash £8760-80, three months, £7880-7900. Settlement, £8780. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $33.70 a picul.

LEAD closed steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash £327-28.00 per tonne: three months £337.50-38. Sales, 4.400 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £324.50-25.00; three months £334.50-35.00. Settlement £325.00. Sales, 4.400 tonnes

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash. £439-40.00 per tonne; three months, £447-47.50. Sales, 5.250 tonnes. Morning.—Cash. £441-41.50: three months. £446.50-47.00. Settlement, £441.50. Sales, 5.950 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £198.55 ($364.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was quiet. Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 465.70p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 851.30), three months, 481.00p (883.40c); six months, 496.20p (915.80c); one year, 529.30p (985.70c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash. 464.5-65.5p; three months. 480.9-81.1p. Sales. 38 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash. 465-66.0p. three months. 481.5-81.7p. Settlement, 644.0p. Sales, 24 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steadier at the close —Afternoon.Cash. £585-87.00 per tonne; three months. £605-7.00. Sales. 10,050 tonnes. Morning.—Cash. £577-77.50; three months, £600-600.50 Settlement, £577.50. Sales. 4,150 tonnes.

NICKEL was firm. Afternoon.Cash. £3.165-75 per tonne. three months. £3.195-3200. Sales. 576 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £3.150-60; three months. £3.185-90 Settlement. £3.160 Sales, 456 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo).—Mar. 47.00-47.50; Apr. 48.00-48.50; Apr-June, 49.00-49.50; July-Sept, 52.50-53.00. Oct-Dec, 55.80-55.90; Jan-Mar, 59.00-59.10; Apr-June, 62.00-62.10; July-Sept, 65.00-65.10; Oct-Dec, 68.00-68.10. Sales, 208 at 15 tonnes, including four kerbs.

COFFEE. ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Mar. 1386-1388; May, 1316-1317; July. 1253-1254; Sept. 1225-1226; Nov. 1201-1205; Jan. 1190-1210; Mar. 1180-1210. Sales: 3.112 lots, including 216 options.

WOOL. — NZ Crossbreds, No 2 contract (cents per kilo). Mch 388-390. May 397-398; Aug 411-414; Oct 413-414; Dec 415-416, Jan 417-420; Mch 423-425; May 428-429; Aug 438-445. Sales 176 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic). — WHEAT. — Canadian western red spring. No 1. 13½ per cent unquoted; US dark northern spring. No 1. 14 per cent. Feb £121.25; Mch £123.25 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent, Mch £116.75 quoted trans-shipment east coast, EEC, unquoted. English feed fob Feb £113.50; Mch £114.50; Apl £116.50 east coast sellers.

MAIZE. — French: Feb £133.50; Mch £134.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers; S. Afr. white unquoted. S. Afr. yellow unquoted.

BARLEY. — English feed fob: unquoted. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin. — BARLEY: March £107.30; May £110.15; Sept £102.60; Nov £106.45; January £110.25; Sales: 201 lots.

WHEAT: March £111.00; May £114.70; July £118.20; Sept £106.85; Nov £110.50; January £114.40. Sales: 202 lots.

EEC origin. — BARLEY: March £107.30; May £110.15; Sept £102.60; Nov £106.45; January £110.25. Sales: 201 lots.

WHEAT: March £111.00; May £114.70; July £118.20; Sept £106.85; Nov £110.50; January £114.40. Sales: 202 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority. — Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£108.30	£105.40
E Mids	—	£112.30	£106.20
N East	—	£110.40	—
Scotland	—	£112.00	£107.10

Meat Commission: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Feb 15:

GB: Cattle, 100.45p per kg lw (−1.65).

UK: Sheep, 201.71p per kg est dcw (+3.92).

GB: Pigs, 78.83p per kg lw (−0.43).

England and Wales:

Cattle nos up 0.5 per cent. ave price, 100.07p (−1.27)

Sheep nos up 6.7 per cent. ave price, 205.56p (+5.73)

Pig nos up 7.7 per cent. ave price, 78.88p (−0.42)

Scotland:

Cattle nos up 1.6 p cent. ave price, 102.16p (−0.09)

Sheep nos down 28.0 per cent, ave price, 195.65p (+2.28)

Pig nos up 22.8 per cent. ave. price, 75.25p (−0.31)

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne). — Feb, 277.00-77.50; March, 267.00-67.75; April, 264.25-64.50; May, 263.00-63.50; June, 264.00-64.50; July, 261.00-64.75; Aug, 265.00-75.00; Sept, 272.00-78.00; Oct, 274.00-80.00. Sales 1,093 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta) —April £132.70; Nov £67.00; Feb £78.00. Sales 334 lots of 40 tonnes each.

LONDON TEA MEETS STRONG DEMAND.—There was strong demand for the 29,365 packages of tea on offer at yesterday's London auction, dealers said.

Medium Assams were rather irregular, but well-made brokens, together with many brighter lines, put on one or two pence per kilo.

East Africans were generally fully firm, with selected brighter liquoring sorts tending dearer. Central African CTC's were little changed overall in price.

The very small quantity of Ceylon on offer sold readily at fully firm rates.—Reuter.

IRAN

Iran has cut the price of its light oil by one dollar a barrel to $32.20, effective from last Friday. It is its second dollar cut this month.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crds	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 11½%, £10,000 up to £50,000 12½%, £50,000 and over 12¾%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
124	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	124	—	10.0	8.1	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	70	—	4.7	6.7	11.1	15.4
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3
205	187	Bardon Hill	204	—	9.7	4.8	9.9	12.1
104	77	Deborah Services	77	—	6.0	7.8	3.8	7.2
130	97	Frank Horsell	130	—	6.4	4.9	11.7	24.1
81	39	Frederick Parker	81	—	1.7	2.1	35.2	—
78	46	George Blair	51	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	96	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
105	100	Isis Conv Pref	105	—	15.7	15.0	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	94	—	7.0	7.4	3.0	6.7
130	108	James Burrough	112	—	8.7	7.8	8.2	10.3
334	250	Robert Jenkins	254	—	31.3	12.3	3.5	9.0
59	51	Scruttons "A"	56	—	5.3	9.5	8.6	8.0
222	164	Torday & Carlisle	164	—	10.7	6.5	5.3	9.8
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13½	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	77	—	15.0	19.5	—	—
44	27	Unilock Holdings	27	—	3.0	11.1	4.8	8.2
103	75	Walter Alexander	73xd	—	8.4	8.8	4.8	8.5
263	212	W. S. Yeates	224	—	13.1	5.8	4.2	8.6

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

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هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

Roy Capel wants you!

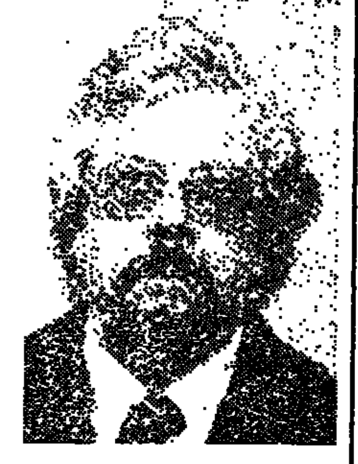
Roy Capel, 40, wants you; or rather, he does if you handle the millions of a rich institution in the worlds of art or antiquity. But your question, and his gamble is who wants him?

Roy is Britain's last printer in Collotype and one of half a dozen in the world. Never heard of it? Until yesterday neither had I. It is a photomechanical process which claims to get closer to the original print, painting or manuscript than any other. But only those of exquisite taste need bother. A lithograph costing, say, £6 could easily be £60 in collotype. It is like buying hand made shoe's at £600 a pair.

Roy's gamble is in fact his last throw. He wants the world to beat a path to his Cotswold-stone doors at Cotswold Collotype at Nailsworth. He has been in the business for five months (he already has a big lithograph business) but already Collotype is gobbling the profits (£160,000 a year from less than £1m turnover) of the group as a whole.

Profit margins are however, 100 per cent. If around the world, a few more people like Harvard or the Ashmoleon would buy, Capel's fortune is made, and dusty plans to join the Unlisted Securities Market would be swept.

Do not underate Mr Capel. But did Brooke Bond Liebig, the former Collotype owner know better? It was shrewd enough to get its presses from the Germans at the end of the war as reparations.



Roy Capel - a type looking for business

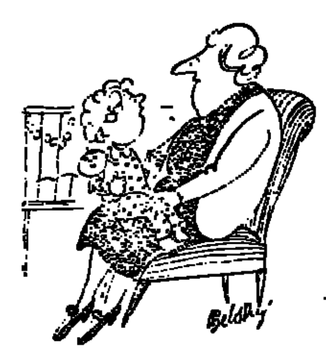
Chocs for the sickly rich

If you earn less than about £26,000 a year and love chocolates, do not read on. Because after more than 80 years of selling America's most expensive sweets, Karl Bissinger French Confections of St Louis is coming to England.

The company has chocolate visiting cards and greetings cards; one item consists of yellow chocolate tennis balls in a tin and another a complete set of chocolate dominoes.

The president, Bud Kolbrener, dispatches most of his chocolates through mail order catalogues because it is cheaper to sell that way.

The American chocolate eater consumes 27 pounds per capita annually compared with the European's nine.



"But Gran, everyone knows that babie s came out of test tubes."

Is the day dawning of speculative prison developers? Redevelopment of decaying Victorian property is no longer the monopoly of the property developer, according to Home Secretary, Mr William (short, sharp, shock) Whitelaw. Repairs to Victorian prisons would cost some £150m during the 1980s with a further £350m likely to be spent on major projects such as boilers and sewers, he said yesterday.

And to whom was he talking? Why, the annual gathering of the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers, but there is no truth in rumours of a spate of planning applications from developers wanting to build top security, low rise office buildings out of town.

Peter Wainwright

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Sir Robert Clark has been appointed a director of Shell Transport and Trading with effect from March 1, 1982.

Mr P. Fairclough is to be appointed managing director of the Burmah-Castrol Company on April 1, 1982.

Mr Richard Seymour has been appointed to the Furness Withy board. Mr Seymour is chairman and managing director of Furness-Houlder (Insurance).

The fate of Harland and Wolff and De Lorean are linked. Bob Rodwell reports

Northern Ireland: the jobs dilemma facing Mr Prior

The likely loss of the remaining 1500 jobs at the De Lorean sports car plant in Belfast together with the loss of as many as 3,000 in supplier companies throughout Britain has overshadowed the longer-term threat to even greater numbers in the vast Harland and Wolff shipyard in East Belfast.

The problems of the shipyard, however, can not have been far from the mind of Northern Ireland secretary Mr James Prior during a far-from-restful weekend on his Suffolk farm.

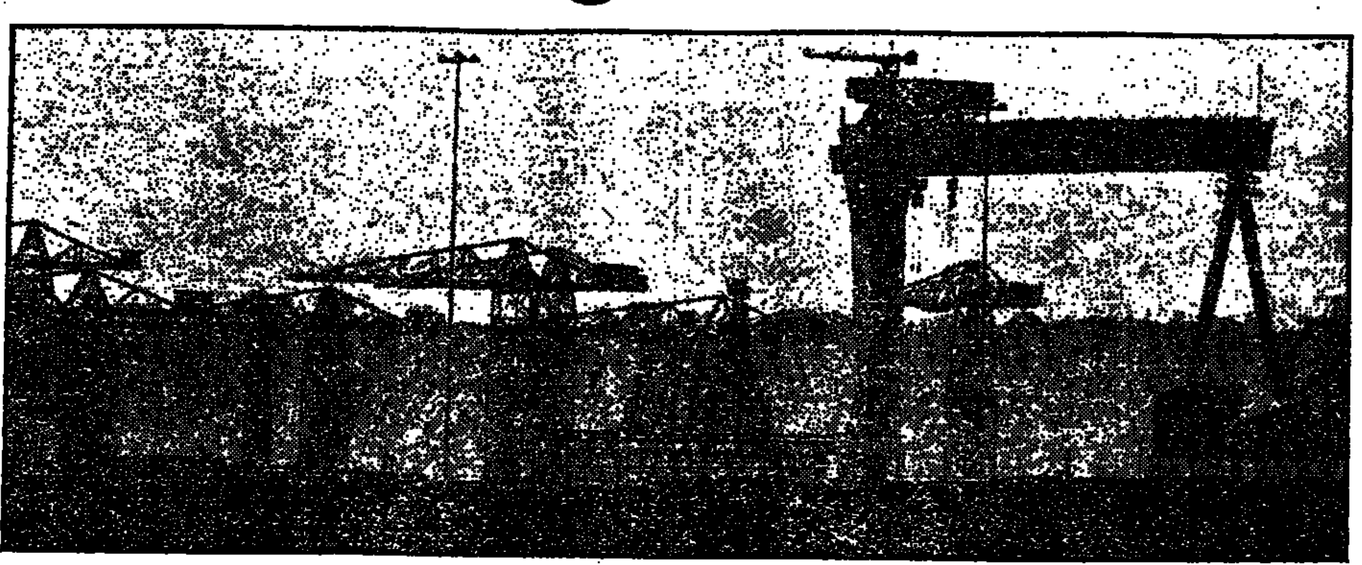
He retired to his constituency to digest the gloomy conclusions of the Coopers & Lybrand viability study on De Lorean and the recommendations of his special adviser, that *eminence grise* of insolvency, Sir Kenneth Cork.

And if, as is generally believed, Sir Kenneth has advised Mr Prior that no more government aid for De Lorean can be justified and his advice is adopted, Mr Prior substantially limits the scope of manoeuvre he has to save employment at Harland and Wolff — even if he has the cash.

The shipyard's problems surfaced yesterday when the management moved fast to deny a news agency report that it was issuing redundancy notices to between 700 and 1,000 of its 7,000 Belfast employees. This was no more than a press resurrection of a warning by the Chairman Dr Vivian Wadsworth, made last year, that if it did not receive new orders soon, the redundancy of some 700-1,000 workers would be inevitable by the spring, a spokesman said.

No notices have been issued but Dr Wadsworth's warning remains valid. New orders are as desperately needed as ever. Harland and Wolff — stateowned but outside British Ship Builders with its ownership vested in the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce rather than with the Department of Industry in Whitehall — has not shared in the very modest recovery in the fortunes in the mainland industry.

The Belfast order book is extremely thin with only four ships, to be completed by next year and one of these, a complex Liquefied Petroleum Gas Carrier, is almost ready for sea trials. In the engine works which employs 900, short time is already in force much to the irritation of the unions who contend that an overloaded British Ship Builders is subcontracting marine engine work to Japan, rather than to the equally competent H and W at home.



Harland and Wolff's yard: casting a long shadow over East Belfast

As an immediate "life saver" the shipyard is pursuing an order for a 119,000 tonne ore carrier for British Steel. Pressure is being bought on the Government to ensure that this ship is both ordered quickly and ordered from Belfast in the hope of averting the most imminent redundancies.

Both H and W and the unions have a good case to build this vessel, three ore carriers of the same size having been built in Belfast in recent years specifically for British Steel and all have proved satisfactory. But it will require a subsidy from the Government's intervention fund to enable H and W to compete with international prices and, probably, considerable pressure on British Ship Builders to order the ship ahead of its own good time.

In the longer term H & W have a number of tenders out and are chasing several contracts in the market where would-be builders still greatly outnumber eager purchasers. One particular sales thrust is towards the predicted increase in the international coal trade for power generation, with a series of designs for "colliers" which can themselves be coal-fired in line with the forecast move away from oil. The hottest prospect for a batch order for such ships is to the Israeli Ministry of Shipping with whom negotiations have been in progress for many months without much sign of hope.

There are few similarities between a shipyard building three or four vessels a year and a factory which was until last month building 80 cars a day but, nonetheless, H & W and De Lorean's destinies are inter-linked. The shipyard has been the industrial foundation of Protestant Belfast for well over 100 years; the new car plant was intended to bring a prosperous future to the predominantly Catholic West Belfast communities which have never had an industrial base of any kind.

> ‘If the Government bails out De Lorean the shipyard workers will feel no less entitled to further help’

If the Government were to allow De Lorean to fail before the company has ever been allowed to thrive, and then shell out yet more money to keep H & W marginally afloat, it would certainly be seen as the act of a Protestant dominated Government and clear discrimination against the Catholic minority.

It would almost certainly damage Mr Prior's chances of moving towards a mutually acceptable political settlement later this year. If, however, he bails out De Lorean the shipyard workers and their supporters will feel no less entitled to further government help.

Since the mid 1960s the shipyard has consumed well over £200 million of public money. The management is understood to have warned the Government that it is unable to contain itself within this year's spending limit of £56.9 million — £46 million from the government and £10.9 million in outside borrowing.

Without a major and unlikely spate of orders, there is no of keeping to its recently submitted corporate plan. Though ostensibly confidential, this is known to have forecast a decrease to below £20 million in government assistance by the year 1984/5.

Beside the scale of the shipyard and car plant problems, Mr Prior's other industrial headaches are relatively minor, but with Ulster unemployment now nudging 125,000 and rapidly approaching an overall rate of 25 per cent, they are no less pressing.

The State owned aircraft and missile makers Short Brothers are being forced to shed a further 650 white collar and shop floor personnel after a recent shakeout of several hundred through early retirements and voluntary redundancy. But its underlying position is considered healthy once the world-wide slump in commercial aircraft sales ends.

Another government-funded aeronautical venture, the LearFan project to produce a radical all-carbon-fibre twin-turboprop business aircraft under development in the United States continues to progress in employment terms. Some 600 are employed in Northern Ireland with a growth to 1,000 planned for the end of the year and US FAA certification of the aircraft targeted for 1983.

There are many similarities in this venture with De Lorean, and perhaps wisely LearFan has been keeping its head low on recent weeks. Unlike Mr John De Lorean however, the parent Lear-Avia company in Nevada has, successfully, raised private linvestment capital with a recent $30 million share flotation to set against the £27 million in grants and loan capital which the government has contributed.

In longer established fields times are hard for textile machinery engineers James Mackie which has matched H and W in both age and influence as an industrial pillar of Protestant Belfast for more than 140 years. Having shed 800 workers in the last quarter of last year Mackie is now dismissing a further 400 to reduce to a mere 1300 a workforce which numbered about 4,000 only five years ago.

At the beginning of next month will be decision day for one of only three remalinling synthetic fibre plants in Northern Ireland the much-reduced British Enkalon facility at Antrim, where only 800 now work after the decimation of a once huge industry which has seen Courtaulds, ICI and Du Pont disappear.

Antrim has been operating under a review of performance and future market scheduled for the end this month. There are grounds for optimism however, that the Dutch and German owners will now agree to the plant remaining open on its now much reduced scale and that the remaining jobs will be secured.

An embarrassment of riches

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING: THE MEDIA

By Torin Douglas

Next month IPC Magazines is to launch a major new monthly for women called Options. On May 2, Associated Newspapers is launching the first new national Sunday newspaper for more than 20 years, the Mail on Sunday. In November, a second commercial television channel, Channel Four, goes on the air.

New commercial radio stations are being launched at the rate of about nine a year. An announcement about the fifth and sixth television channels, incorporating satellite broadcasting, is expected from the Home Secretary this week. ITV's breakfast television service will begin in May next year.

For the advertising and marketing companies whose money will finance most of these new media developments, the 1980s is going to be an exciting, if not frightening decade. After many years of comparative stability in the media world, with a single commercial television channel and a largely unchanging number of national newspapers (despite the constant threats to various titles' survival, including that of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*) Britain is on the brink of a media explosion.

> For advertising and marketing companies, the 1980s is going to be an exciting, if not frightening decade

The process has already begun. Last year saw the launch of two new Sunday colour magazines, the *Sunday Express Magazine* and the *News of the World's Sunday*, which increased the Sunday colour market by some 15 million readers.

The relaunch of the *TV Times Magazine* at the same time, with an increase in pages, meant that where advertisers had once complained that there were insufficient readers and insufficient availability of colour advertising space for them to produce effective campaigns, they now have more than enough of both. At the same time, total Fleet Street circulations rose for the first time in 20 years, with the newest national daily, the *Daily Star*, growing fastest.

The colour magazine boom, on its own, would have been very welcome to advertisers, as indeed, on its own, would be Channel Four. The growth in the number of radio stations, television channels, and various publications is welcomed to advertisers, who are constantly looking for new opportunities to reach the public more effectively and economically.

The problem for them is that everything is changing at once. There is no time to assess the impact of a new development before the next has arrived and since millions of pounds of advertising money is at stake, the consequences for Britain's marketing companies could be serious.

"It is going to be a decade of dramatic change," delegates were told last week at a conference in Rome called Media in Ferment. "All media are growing," said Simon Lloyd, the media director of advertising agency Foote Cone and Belding, "and we are going to need a real growth of 10 per cent in advertising expenditure by 1983 if the new media are to survive without taking money from the existing ones."

Whether that 10 per cent will be forthcoming is questionable.

On the surface, this should benefit advertisers considerably, because with increased competition among salesmen, prices should drop. Unfortunately, the increase in the number of media available will also lead to a greater fragementation of the audience, so that advertisers will have to spread their money widely if they are to reach the same number of people.

The most striking example is that of television, where for 25 years advertisers have had a single mass-audience channel through which to sell goods and services. In recent years, the increasing competitiveness of BBC 2 has led to its taking viewers away from the two major channels, thus reducing the number of viewers available to advertisers. The arrival of Channel Four will fragment the television audience even further, even though it may increase the total number of viewers to commercial television.

Add to this the possibility of the fifth and sixth satellite channels, the cable services available in some parts of the country, the increase in sales of video cassette recorders — which divert potential viewers away from the regular channels — and the use of the television set for video games and teletext information and we can see why the advertisers' strategy will have to change.

The advantage of a fragmented audience is that advertisers will be able to target campaigns more directly at sections of the population, pinpointing groups who are known to be users of their products or services. This, of course, requires greater planning by the advertising agency and reliable market research on which to make the media buying decisions.

"The 1980s will be the era of the media buyer," Brian Downing, the managing director of IPC Women's Magazines Group, told the conference.

"Campaigns will increasingly be directed at more specific groups and not at the great lumps of the mass market," said John Perriss, media director of Saatchi and Saatchi Garland-Compton. "There must be more detailed planning and fine tuning."

The changes come against the background of a growing recognition within marketing companies and their agencies of the vital importance of the media planning and buying function. Only 10 years ago, the media department of an agency was often regarded virtually as an order-processing department and in many agencies the media director had no seat on the board.

> There is no time to assess the impact of a new development before the next has arrived

The growing complexity of advertising rate cards, particularly those from television companies, and the increase in the cost of advertising campaigns meant that large advertisers found they could save millions of pounds by improved negotiation with the media owners.

The rising status of the media department was accelerated by the founding of a number of independent media companies, which planned and bought campaigns directly for advertisers. Soon television time-buyers found they were able to command salaries almost as high as those of the creative people in advertising whose status had never been in doubt.



Mr John Winnington-Ingram, managing director of the soon-to-be-launched Mail on Sunday: One in five people do not take any Sunday paper at all"

The imminent media explosion will further increase the importance of media planners and buyers within the advertising process.

The launch of the Mail on Sunday will fill one of the last major market gaps in British publishing, by providing head-on compeition for the Sunday Express, which monopolizes the middle ground of Sunday newspapers.

"One in five people do not take any Sunday paper at all", the Mail on Sunday's managing director, John Winnington-Ingram, told the delegates in Rome. His newspaper, which will be a 64-page tabloid, is aiming for a circulation of 1½ million within two years.

That may benefit Associated Newspapers, which needs to spread some of the overheads borne currently by the Daily Mail. It may well be of benefit to the readers of the new publication. Whether it is ultimately of benefit to advertisers, is questionable.

Business Editor

Curiouser and curiouser

The Associated Communications Corporation saga grows curiouser and curiouser. Alice herself would be bemused by the following situation: Mr Robert Holmes a'Court has two concurrent offers on the table; Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation is bidding without a full understanding of ACC's financial position; the institutions are torn between principle and the desire for an increasing auction price; and Mr Jack Gill still does not know whether he will pick up his £560,000 golden handshake.

Mr Holmes a'Court's first bid was made merely to conform to Take-Over Panel rules. With his second offer, of 85p for each of the non-voting shares and 340p for the voters, Mr Holmes a'Court could be seen as reacting not only to the first Heron offer, but also to criticism that he was prepared to walk away from the battle.



Mr Holmes a'Court, chairman of the Bell Group:

But that may be putting too charitable a face on the move. In effect, Mr Ronson has been put under pressure to raise the stakes further — and Mr Holmes a'Court can still walk away, only on yet more favourable terms.

If it is deemed that Mr Ronson has to keep his bid ahead of Mr Holmes a'Court to keep his court case alive, then one could say he is simply hoist with his own petard. On the other hand, it is hardly satisfactory that he should find himself under such pressure given that it is not totally inconceivable that shareholders might, at the end of the day, find themselves left with only Mr Holmes a'Court's original bid on the table.

The ACC battle has dragged on too long. An important public company is being treated to entrepreneurial manoeuvring rather than to rational decision-taking.

Science parks

Funds threat

The University of Warwick Science Park, announced yesterday, represents a £2m investment by the university and three local authorities: West Midlands and Warwickshire county councils and Coventry city council.

It is a welcome economic initiative, bringing high technology firms to an area hit hard by the decline of traditional industries, and encouraging the commercial exploitation of academic research.

An important ingredient in the latest set of proposals is financial support by local authorities. But that is unfortunately threatened by legislation proposed by the Government last week, which would place limits on the aid councils can give local industry.

Although the precise nature of the legislation is not clear, the written answer given in the House of Commons by Mr Tom King, the Local Government Minister, indicates that councils will not be allowed to devote more than the product of a halfpenny rate on financial aid to small companies.

According to Mr Geoffrey Edge, chairman of the West Midlands County Council Development Committee, his authority would not have been able to commit its £545,000 to the Warwick science park if the proposed legislation were already on the statute book. The Government should make clear that support for science parks is not included in the halfpenny limit.

Markets

M1 blues

Yet another disappointing set of American money supply figures late on Friday produced the inevitable result when markets opened yesterday morning. Up went Eurodollar interest rates, the three-month rate in London pushing almost a ½ per cent higher to 16¾ per cent; and up went the dollar through the DM2.40 level.

Sterling duly fell against the American currency, dipping below the $1.83 level at one stage. But it again performed well against other currencies and domestic interest rates were only a touch firmer. The three-month Eurosterling rates is now a full two points below the Eurodollar rate.

While that holds out at least one crumb of comfort, the authorities must find all the other main policy gauges highly confusing at the moment. The January money supply figures were far from good, and the continuing high level of bank lending to the private sector especially puzzling.

Yet yesterday's industrial production figures for December showed their second consecutive monthly fall, with manufacturing output dropping back to its lowest level for 14 years.

Not that the December fall was unexpected. But taken together with the lack of confidence shown in the recent CBI industrial survey, it is clear that the recovery in most sectors is still slow and tentative. Whether the Chancellor proposes to deal with that through the fiscal or the interest rate regulator on March 9 remains to be seen.

Stock Exchange Prices

Dull start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Feb 15. Dealings End Feb 26. § Contango Day, Mar 1. Settlement Day, Mar 8.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
	100	Man Ship Canal	103		3.1	10.3	..
	21	Mang Bronze	30	−½	8.6	6.2	..
	72	Marchwiel	138	+2	5.8	4.1	19.1
	108	Marks & Spencer	140	−1	3.3	7.3	12.2
	33½	Marley Ltd	44	● −1	1.4	4.0	24.8
	14½	Marling Ind	35½	..	4.0	8.3	4.3
	22	Marshall T Lox	48		4.0	8.6	4.1
	21	Do A	46	−1	13.9	4.4	6.8
	178	Martin News	313	+8	10.9	4.9	12.9
	209	Martonair	220	..	5.3	7.8	7.3
	48	Medminster	68	..	5.6	2.3	12.1
	148	Menzies J.	243	..	16.5	8.8	16.5
	128	Metal Box	168	−4	3.1	7.1	7.2
	7¼	Metalrax	44	..	0.1	1.1	..
	12	Mettoy	13	−1			

O—S

T—Z

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
26	15	TACE	21		..e	..	6.3
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	92	● −4	10.0	10.9	5.0
25⅝	10¾	Takeda BDR	£23	−1⅛	17.6	0.8	25.1
6½	2½	Talbex Grp	4½	..	..	..	..
440	316	Tarmac Ltd	428	..	23.3	5.4	7.4
228	126	Tate & Lyle	204	−16	16.4	8.1	5.5
607	441	Taylor Woodrow	560	..	19.0	3.3	10.3
400	250	Telephone Rent	340	−3	14.6	4.3	16.9

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) February 15	Market rates (close) February 15	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8250-1.8400	$1.8365-1.8385	0.30-0.40c disc	0.93-1.03c disc
Montreal	$2.2220-2.2390	$2.2350-2.2370	0.20-0.30c disc	0.65-0.80c disc
Amsterdam	4.80-4.84fl	4.82¾-4.83¾fl	1⅞-1⅛c prem	5-4½c prem
Brussels	74.60-75.16f	74.90-75.00f	18-38c disc	70-90c disc
Copenhagen	14.35-14.39k	14.37-14.38k	130-220ore disc	550-685ore disc
Dublin	1.2440-1.2510p	1.2480-1.2500p	35-50p disc	115-135p disc
Frankfurt	4.38-4.41m	4.39½-4.40½m	1½-1¼pf prem	4½-4⅛pf prem
Lisbon	127.50-128.75e	128.00-128.30e	49-163c disc	155-410c disc
Madrid	184.75-186.35p	185.85-186.05p	5 prem-20c disc	80-110c disc
Milan	2337-2350lr	2348-2350lr	10¼-13¼lr disc	38-41lr disc
Oslo	10.98-11.03k	11.02-11.03k	235-150ore prem	215-125ore prem
Paris	11.12-11.16½f	11.15¾-11.16¾f	¼-1¼c disc	2-3c disc
Stockholm	10.63-10.70k	10.68½-10.69½k	5-55ore disc	230-160ore prem
Tokyo	437-445y	442-443y	290-260y prem	880-840y prem
Vienna	30.75-30.95sch	30.88-30.93sch	16-12gro prem	43-35gro prem
Zurich	3.50½-3.53¾f	3.52¾-3.53¾f	2-1½c prem	5½-4¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.1 at 91.7

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14¼ Low 13

Week Fixed: 14

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	13⅞	2 months	13¹³⁄₁₆
3 months	13¹³⁄₁₆	3 months	13¹¹⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	13²⁹⁄₃₂-13²⁷⁄₃₂	1 month	14⅛
2 months	13²⁹⁄₃₂-13¾	2 months	14⅛
3 months	13²⁵⁄₃₂-13¾	3 months	14⅛
6 months	13⅝-13⁹⁄₁₆	6 months	14¹⁄₁₆

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14¾-14½	7 months	14½-14¼
2 months	14⅞-14⅝	8 months	14½-14¼
3 months	14⅞-14⅝	9 months	14¾-14½
4 months	14⅞-14⅝	10 months	14¾-14½
5 months	14⅝-14½	11 months	14¾-14½
6 months	14⅝-14¼	12 months	14¾-14½

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	14⅛-14⁷⁄₁₆	6 months	14½-14¼
3 months	14¹¹⁄₁₆-14⁹⁄₁₆	12 months	14½-14¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14¼	3 months	14½-14⅝
7 days	14¼	6 months	14⅝
1 month	14⅜	1 year	14⅝

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 14½-14¼ Close 13

1 week	14½-14¼	6 months	14¹³⁄₁₆-14¹¹⁄₁₆
1 month	14⁹⁄₁₆-14⁷⁄₁₆	9 months	14¹³⁄₁₆-14¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	14¹³⁄₁₆-14¹¹⁄₁₆	12 months	14¹³⁄₁₆-14¹¹⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 15¼ 6 months 15¼

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6780-1.6930
Bahrein	0.6870-0.6900
Finland	8.3085-8.3485
Greece	112.32-114.32
Hongkong	10.8260-10.8660
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5205-0.5235
Malaysia	4.2520-4.2620
Mexico	48.50-50.00
New Zealand	2.3080-2.3280
Saudi Arabia	6.2380-6.2880
Singapore	3.8755-3.9065
South Africa	1.7915-1.8065

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4670-1.4690
+ Canada	1.2173-1.2175
Netherlands	2.6250-2.6280
Belgium	40.48-40.53
Denmark	7.83-7.84
West Germany	2.3950-2.3965
Portugal	69.70-69.90
Spain	101.20-101.30
Italy	1277.00-1278.00
Norway	6.0100-6.0150
France	6.0800-6.0850
Sweden	5.8190-5.8240
Japan	240.70-240.95
Austria	16.80-16.82
Switzerland	1.9175-1.9205

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8215-0.8217

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14¼-13¾; seven days, 16⁵⁄₁₆-16³⁄₁₆; one month, 16½-16⅛; three months, 16⅜-16⅛; six months, 16⅝-15⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $376.55 (an ounce); pm, $376.25 close, $375.62½. Krugerrand (per coin): $385-388 (£208.25-211.25). Sovereigns (new): [illegible] (£50.00-50.50).

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
283	178	Assam Frontier	208	..	14.3	6.9	..
460	415	Camellia Inv	455	+2	7.1	1.6	..
380	230	McLeod Russel	373	..	11.8	3.2	..
153	133	Do 8.4% Cnv P	141	..	12.0	8.5	..
285	255	Moran	288	..	7.1	2.5	..
128	99	Surmah Valley	128	..	1.4	1.1	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
46	37½	Calcutta Elec	41	● −2	8.8	21.4	..
34½	29	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£31	● −2	500	16.1	
34	28	Gt Nthn Tele	£33		150	4.5	12.4
285	150	Lon Cont Gas	208	−3	11.9	5.7	13.2
188	93	Milford Docks	156	..	0.7	0.5	
183	122	Nesco Inv	135	..	10.0	7.4	
35	25½	Sunderland Wtr	£33	..	500	15.2	..

● Ex dividend a Ex all b Forecast dividend c Corrected price e Interim payment passed f Price at suspension g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment h Bid for company k Pre-merger figures n Forecast earnings p Ex capital distribution r Ex rights s Ex scrip or share split t Tax free y Price adjusted for late dealings .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (60a)	61
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	95
City Site 25p Ord (35a)	39
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	245−2
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	84
Equipu 10p Ord (80a)	84+1
Exchequer 13¼% "A" 1987 (†)	£13⅝
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (81)	72−1
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	97−2
Havters El Ord (150a)	131
Moray Firth Exp	108
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0 05 ($3 05)	325
Stimsio Int 0.20 Ord (34.25a)	140−5
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10p)	16½
Peek Holdings 5p Ord	15½
Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid)	33
Speyhawk 10p Ord (125)	131
Treasury 3% 1987	£62¼
Treasury 2½% Index Linked 2011 (*†)	£39⅝−¼

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Davy Corp (140†)	Mar 19	17 prem−3
Glass Glover (56†)	Mar 3	116
Lovell Y. J. (220†)		47 prem−2
MEPC (186†)	Mar 23	207+2
Smith St. Aubyn (25†)		17 prem+1

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender ‡ Nil paid a unlisted securities market b £30 paid f fully paid g £40 paid h £50 paid i £36 paid j £20 paid k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £8 per unit.



[redacted]

هكذا من الأصل

World Cup bullring: English young blood's moment of truth: Scots take Spaniards by the horns

England: black power poised to make its world stage bow

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Injuries rather than a desire to experiment yesterday prompted Ron Greenwood, England's manager, to issue invitations to two uncapped players, Foster and Regis, to join his squad for the first of his World Cup trials. As expected, he retains most of those who squeezed their way through the qualifying door to the finals for the home international against Northern Ireland at Wembley next Tuesday.

Mr Greenwood dropped Goddard, of West Ham United, from the 22 he selected for the decisive tie against Hungary in November and four others are unavailable. All are club colleagues of Goddard. Devonshire and Martin are likely to be out for another month. The other two, both at Ipswich Town, may not recover in time even to be considered for Spain. Butcher's facial wounds are serious and Mariner may soon have to undergo an operation on his ankle.

To fill those five vacancies, Mr Greenwood has brought in Francis, the scorer of 13 goals so far this season at Manchester City, Anderson, in spite of Nottingham Forest's disappointing record recently, and Woodcock, challenging for a West German championship medal with Cologne, as well as the two newcomers. Between them they hold a half century of caps.

Regis, born in French Guyana 24 years ago last Tuesday, is the more likely to make his bow. If so it will make one scouting mission of Ronnie Allen's worth while. He saw the 6ft black striker playing for Hayes in the Isthmian League five years ago and advised West Bromwich Albion to buy him for a paltry £5,000.

Regis's awesome power has been seen five times at under-23 level and thrice in England's B team but he owes his promotion to a remarkably productive run before Christmas. Injured at the start of the season and still without a regular partner, he took his total of goals for the season to 19 with the winner against Norwich City in the FA Cup fifth round last Saturday.

A spectacular effort from 25 yards, it was his first since Boxing Day. "He has had a lean spell recently, mainly because of all the publicity and the prospect of an England chance," Mr Allen, now his manager, said yesterday. "Now that he is in the squad I am sure he will take any chance he gets."

If the inclusion of Regis, specially in the absence of Mariner, was predictable, his partnership with Keegan is not. They have never played together and, since Keegan is assured of a place in England's World Cup side, Regis has little time in which to form an understanding, even if he is given the chance. His ebullience may be enough at club level but international sweepers will not be so easily brushed aside.

Foster joined Brighton from Portsmouth for £150,000 in the summer of 1979 and collected his one international cap to date a year later in an under-21 game against East Germany. Soundly though he performed in an England XI that beat Manchester City 2—1 at Maine Road last Wednesday, his next appearance there, in Brighton's heavy League defeat, was not so impressive. Francis saw to that.

Watson is recalled, though at the age of 35 he could scarcely be said to be gaining a new lease of life at Stoke City, and so is Thompson, in spite of missing the last month of Liverpool's successful run. He began his comeback in the reserves last Saturday and on his fitness may depend Foster's chance.

Billy Bingham also announced his squad for the match yesterday and, even less surprisingly, picked only one uncapped player, McElhinney, of Bolton Wanderers. He has twice been included before but injury prevented him from appearing on both occasions. Since Doyle was signed from Stoke he has not even been able to appear for his club.

Jennings has been selected in spite of injury and Cochrane is recalled although he is in the middle of a three-match suspension after being sent off in Sweden last summer. Mr Bingham commented: "Wembley is not the place to experiment. Anyway, there is not much need for me to do so. Our success has been built on consistency." Would that Mr Greenwood could say the same.

ENGLAND: P Shilton (Nottingham Forest), R Clemence (Tottenham), J Corrigan (Manchester City), P Neal (Liverpool), V Anderson (Nottingham Forest), D Watson (Stoke), P Thompson (Liverpool), S Foster (Brighton), M Mills (Ipswich), K Sansom (Arsenal), B Robson (Manchester United), R Wilkins (Manchester United), T Brooking (West Ham), T McDermott (Liverpool), G Hoddle (Tottenham), K Keegan (Southampton), S Coppell (Manchester United), T Francis (Manchester City), A Woodcock (Cologne), C Regis (West Brom), P Withe (Aston Villa), A Morley (Aston Villa).

IRELAND: P Jennings (Arsenal), J Platt (Middlesbrough), J Nicholl (Sunderland), C Nicholl (Southampton), M Donaghy (Luton), S Nelson (Brighton), J O'Neill (Leicester), G McElhinney (Bolton), T Cassidy (Burnley), S McIlroy (Stoke), M O'Neill (Norwich), D McCreery (Tulsa), N Brotherston (Blackburn), T Cochrane (Middlesbrough), G Armstrong (Watford), B Hamilton (Burnley).



Ebullience with a ball : Regis looking for his chance.

Scotland: they cannot afford to be too friendly to their hosts

By Norman Fox

For Scotland's first match of World Cup year—against the hosts, Spain, in Valencia tomorrow week—Jock Stein will not call up Joe Jordan from AC Milan, Andy Gray from Wolverhampton Wanderers or Steve Archibald, who has been out of the Tottenham Hotspur team because of injury.

Jordan's World Cup place is looking less than secure. Archibald might have been in the party of 18 had he made an immediate return to Tottenham's team after injury but Mr Stein was not prepared to take the risk. This leaves Dalglish, Sturrock and Brazil competing for forward places, Cooper, of Rangers, possibly taking preference over Robertson on the wing. Robertson is suffering troubled times at Nottingham Forest, just as Gray is far from settled at Wolverhampton.

At this point in their World Cup preparations Scotland need to be working on consistency both in form and in the compilation of the team but Mr Stein is obliged to make changes, notably in defence, where McGrain returns after injury. Stewart, of West Ham, is omitted but will appear for the under-21 team in their Uefa tournament game against Italy.

There are five changes from the squad originally chosen for the last World Cup qualifying game against Portugal in November. That was Scotland's only defeat of the series but one of the redeeming features was a fine performance by Sturrock, who scored the only goal in a 2—1 defeat.

The match in Valencia must be taken seriously. Spain, having been given automatic qualification to the World Cup finals, must use all their "friendly" matches to hone their team, who beat the European championship runners-up, Belgium, 2—0 in Valencia last December. Scotland, having impressed in their qualifying group, have a reputation to defend.

Mr Stein said Scotland could not have wished for a better game to prepare for the World Cup. He was looking for consistency but did not feel he could choose his full side because of commitments to the successful under-21 team.

SCOTLAND: Rough (Partick Thistle), Thomson (St Mirren), McGrain (Celtic), F Gray (Leeds United), Miller (Aberdeen), McLeish (Aberdeen), Hansen (Liverpool), Aitken (Celtic), Narey (Dundee United), Strachan (Aberdeen), Souness (Liverpool), Wark (Ipswich), Provan (Celtic), Dalglish (Liverpool), Cooper (Rangers), Brazil (Ipswich), Robertson (Nottingham Forest).

SCOTLAND UNDER-21: Geddis (Dundee), Leighton (Aberdeen), Connor (Ayr United), Nicoll (Liverpool), Reid (Celtic), Stewart (West Ham), Blair (Aston Villa), Cooper (Aberdeen), Gillespie (Coventry), Paterson (Hibernian), Redford (Rangers), Bett (Rangers), Dawson (Partick Thistle), McAvennie (St Mirren), McCluskey (Celtic), McDonald (Rangers), Milne (Dundee United).

Reid faces punishment

Nicky Reid, the Manchester City defender, faces disciplinary action after failing to turn out in last night's friendly match at Poole. Reid was due to arrive at Maine Road at 8 am to join the City team coach travelling to the southern league club for the match which they won 6—1. But he failed to show up and enquiries revealed he was still at home.

"He will be disciplined, but I cannot say how," said City's manager John Bond. Reid was unhappy about playing in midfield instead of in the back four.

□ Keith Osgood, manager Ken Knighton's only big signing since he took over at Orient earlier this season, is battling to overcome a stomach strain to take his place in an unchanged team for tonight's FA Cup replay with Crystal Palace.

□ Bristol City want to borrow Bristol Rovers' former captain Aidan McCaffery until the end of the season. The former Newcastle and Derby defender has recently lost his first team place at Rovers because he did not want to continue playing in midfield.

Rowing

Cambridge look sharp in weekend exercises

By Jim Railton

Cambridge University, with five freshmen on board, earned a great deal of respect over the weekend with victories over the British lightweight eight and in particular London University. After Oxford had beaten London University in an outing in which the Dark Blues lost their stroke, rowed two substitutes and in a changed order two weekends ago, London University to Cambridge was a difficult psychological peak to climb.

With a defeat for Cambridge by London on Sunday their Boat Race hopes would have receded. Tackling London University was a particular risk, too, with London sharpening their blades to put at least one Oxbridge upstart to rest after their near route by Oxford.

The contest against London on Sunday was four three-minute pieces and the coxswains once again provided a water circus with a series of silly clashes. Cambridge with a fluent start finished a third of a length up in the first two pieces; almost a length in the third after the Cambridge coxswain Bernstein had acted strangely with steering likely to court disqualification in a real race. Bernstein's attitude rallied rather than disturbed London, who came to life for the last race. They lifted their rate realistically and took just over a length, helped by their new cox Fagan, meanly shutting Cambridge out early in retaliation.

The British lightweight eight sadly could offer no real contest to Cambridge and at this stage appear as a shadow of some of the glorious eights of the past. Cambridge in three rows totalling 13 minutes extracted from the lightweights a total of 7½ lengths.

The weekend was an invaluable one for Cambridge, with five freshmen on board, Cambridge proved they are not to be treated as a "rookie" crew.

The only bad patch Cambridge had was hitting a shadow of rough water against the lightweights, which led to the disintegration of bowsides timing with Cambridge for a while looking as if they were stuck in glue. This was the only real evidence of inexperience.

That apart, their lightweight stroke, Harris, gives leadership and rhythm. Cambridge over the weekend apart from Harris, seemed to have no exceptional oarsmen and no poor ones either. At this stage they appear to be the best Cambridge eight for a few years.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: P St John Brine (St Edward's, Oxford and LMBC), bow; A R Knight (Hampton and Clare); *R J Stephens (KCS Wimbledon and Emmanuel); N J Bliss (Barnard Castle and Corpus Christi); B C Philp (Bryanston and Downing); C D Heard (Shrewsbury and LMBC); E G M Pearson (King's School, Canterbury and Jesus); S A Harris (Desborough School and Queens'), stroke; I P Bernstein (City of London and Emmanuel) cox.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: P C Clay (Eton and New College), bow; H E Clay (Eton and Magdalen); S J L Foster (Brentwood and Pembroke); A K Kirkpatrick (Durham and Oriel); *R P Yonge (King's, Canterbury and New College); *N B Rankov (Bradford GS and St Hugh's); G R N Holland (Radley and Oriel); *N A Conington (Hampton and Oriel), stroke; *S Brown (Taunton and Wadham), cox. * A Blue

Golf

Faldo has a spring in his step after Hawaii

From John Ballantine
Honolulu, Feb 15

There was a spring in Nick Faldo's step and a smile on his face after he had finished here yesterday with a remarkable half of 31, including an eagle and three birdies, for a round of 68. That lifted him into joint seventh place, four strokes behind the winner, Wayne Levi, in the Hawaiian Open.

Only someone who has shared with the tall Englishman the problems of making good in America could fully appreciate just how 24-year-old Faldo felt. Last year, he won his US "players' card" with some dogged early play, particularly in Los Angeles where he finished joint ninth and where he will be hoping to perform well again this week.

Faldo, the PGA champion, nearly won at Greensboro in the week before the Masters; Larry Nelson holed a bunker shot at the last hole to frustrate him. Influenza struck a little later and, because of a restricted season, Faldo finished only 119th on the money list with $23,320, his "official" winnings after gaining his "card".

This season had been equally frustrating. He finished poorly in Phoenix with 74, 74 and again in San Diego with a last round 73. This trend seemed to be continuing in Hawaii. At the turn in his final round he was one over par, at 37, and apparently doomed to more disappointment.

At this critical stage, Faldo tried a bit of auto-suggestion telling himself "You are driving and playing your irons much better than you have done all week. Let's see if you can begin to score equally well".

The result was a 31 that could so easily have been a best of the year 28 or 29; he missed putts of four feet and six feet and took three strokes to get down from little more than 100 yards at the last hole.

Faldo's play here has done him a lot of good. Winning $10,133 pushes him about 50 places up the money list to around 35th. His confidence clearly has been given a dramatic lift.

"I'm learning all the time both from adversity and from success," he said.

LEADERS FINAL SCORES (US unless stated): 277: W Levi, 72, 68, 67, 70. 278: S Simpson, 70, 69, 70, 69. 279: C Beck, 72, 68, 71, 68. 280: B Crenshaw, 70, 72, 68, 70; R Clampett, 67, 72, 70, 71; A North, 69, 69, 69, 73. 281: J Boros, 73, 72, 70, 67; N Faldo (GB), 73, 67, 73, 68.

Chelsea get a tie fit for Wembley

By Stuart Jones

The gods are smiling on Chelsea, as Martin Spencer, their chief executive, admitted yesterday. Owing over £1m, they broke their receipts record last Saturday and made a profit of over £33,000 from their fifth round victory against Liverpool.

The sixth round draw has thrown them against the other League Cup finalists, Tottenham Hotspur, in a tie that is certain to attract an even bigger crowd. "They could have done with playing it at Wembley," John Neal, their manager said yesterday. "I'm sure we could fill it."

That is where the twain last met in the competition, in the 1967 final, when Spurs won 2—1. Chelsea and their creditors may relish the prospect at Stamford Bridge on March 6 but the police will not. Last Saturday they arrested 85 people and six of their men were injured.

Tottenham, yet to concede a goal in either cup competition, left London only once when they won the trophy last year and only twice (for the away legs) on their way to the League Cup final. Last night they were installed as clear favourites, although they may not be able to select either Ardiles or Villa if they reach the semi-final. The Argentines will be preparing to defend another title, the World Cup.

The other all-London tie brings together Queen's Park Rangers and the winner of tonight's replay between Crystal Palace and Orient, where Terry Venables will be an interested spectator. He left Palace to become manager of Rangers. It will be the fourth FA Cup tie to be played on their synthetic turf.

The Midlands stages the other two matches, both of them derby games. West Bromwich Albion became the second favourites after being drawn at home to Coventry City, who have never before gone further than the sixth round. Indeed, in the last six years since West Bromwich were promoted, Coventry have beaten their neighbours only once and lost at home to them on Boxing Day.

Two giantkillers meet at Filbert Street. Leicester City have already dismissed Southampton and Watford, the conquerors of Manchester United and West Ham United; they entertain Shrewsbury Town, who put out Ipswich Town. The match will be an all-ticket affair.

Sixth-round draw

Chelsea v Tottenham Hotspur
Leicester v Shrewsbury
Queens Park Rangers v Crystal Palace or Orient
West Bromwich v Coventry
The matches to be played on March 6.

Smith's turn to contract the Midlands malaise

By Nicholas Harling

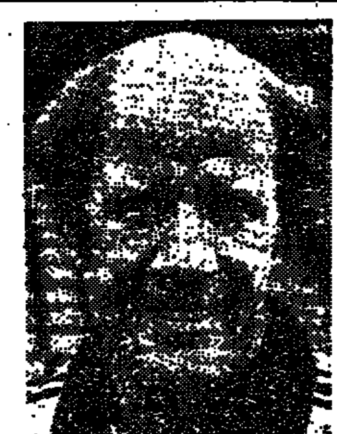
Jim Smith became the third first division manager from the Midlands in a fortnight to leave hishis club when he was sacked yesterday by Birmingham City.

Hardly had his dismissal been revealed in a statement from the club's chairman, Keith Coombs, than Ron Saunders, one of the other two men feeling the Black Country melancholy, was emerging as favourite to become his successor at St Andrew's. Mr Saunders, whose resignation from the league champions, Aston Villa, came a week after John Barnwell had left Wolverhampton Wanderers in similar circumstances, obviously has an admirer in Mr Coombs. He said: "Mr Saunder's record speaks for itself. A man of that calibre has got to be considered if he's available. No one will be excluded from our thoughts but I can say no more."

Mr Smith's departure was a surprise, the timing, as usual, leaving a lot to be desired, coming as it did so soon after one of Birmingham's best results of the season, Saturday's 2—2 draw at West Ham. "I am deeply shocked," he said. "There was never any indication before the announcement that my job was under threat. It came right out of the blue. I think such a lot of this club and the position is not so serious as it looks."

The position referred to by Mr Smith is nineteenth in the first division. Birmingham have 21 points, two more than Wolves, the third-from-bottom club who have played two games more. It is Birmingham's away record that has probably been Mr Smith's undoing as they have gone 16 months without a win on their travels.

Mr Smith, who went to Birmingham from Blackburn Rovers four years ago, was summoned to an emergency board meeting before training. The club's assistant manager, Norman Bodell, will take over until an appointment is made.



Smith : latest head to fall.

Women in the money

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

In hard economic times, the Women's Professional Golf Association continue to make steady headway. With a number of new sponsors in the field, the prize money for this year has reached £182,500 and negotiations are still going ahead for other tournaments valued, in all, at £60,500.

The figure from which the season was launched last year was £220,000, but there were subsequently several defections and the prize fund declined to £140,000 before the year was over. Learning from this unfortunate experience, Barry Edwards, executive director of the WPGA, has secured tighter agreements.

Two notable developments are the involvement, for the first time, of Ford and the introduction of American-style community sponsorship. The Ford tournament, with prizes totalling £20,000, will give the season a strong start.

Three community deals have been arranged: at Worthing in May, St Mellion in August, and East Anglia at the end of September. Drawing on the prestige of Muriel Thomson in the north-east, the first WPGA championship will be held at Aberdeen at the beginning of September.

PRINCIPAL FIXTURES: May 5-8: Ford tournament, Woburn Duchess course; May 12-14: Worthing Open, Hill Barn; June 2-4: Irish Open (prov); June 16-18: United Friendly tournament, Walmley, Sutton Coldfield; June 30-July 2: European team championship (prov); July 7-9: McEwans Lager tournament, course to be arranged; July 21-23: Spanish Open, Sotogrande; July 28-31: British Open, Royal Birkdale; Aug 5-7: Match-play championship, Moor Park; Aug 10-13: West of England Open, St Mellion; Aug 23-25: Dunhill tournament, Woburn Duke's course; Sept 1-3: WPGA championship, Royal Aberdeen; Sept 10-12: Moben Kitchens Pro-Am, Mere; Sept 21-24: German Open (prov); Sept 29-Oct 1: East Anglia Open, course to be arranged; Oct 6-9: French Open (prov); Nov 3-5: Portuguese open (prov).

Basketball

Crystal Palace watch as leading rivals falter

By Nicholas Harling

The National League championship is virtually back in the possession of Crystal Palace. It was put there on Saturday by Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead, whose 104—103 victory over Solent, the first division leaders, means that Palace can afford to lose one of their remaining five games and still finish top.

Rarely can a club have achieved so much during an idle weekend as Palace did. While they were inactive, waiting for the result they most wanted to hear, Hemel Hempstead duly obliged. They had extended their five-point interval lead to 11 points midway through the second half, only to have their advantage reduced to 100—90 with five minutes to go.

When Solent conceded 10 of the next 13 points, the result seemed a formality; but, after another transformation, it was Hemel Hempstead's turn to find themselves behind, for the first time in the match, 103—102 with 10 seconds to go after Johnson had taken his personal haul to 32 points.

That was how it stayed until Stewart (35), fouled by Pemberton (26) with two seconds left, sank both free shots to complete a famous victory in which Cooper (26) was also prominent.

Solent must have known what to expect. Hemel Hempstead were the only team to beat last year's champions, Fiat Birmingham, and in the less significant Masters tournament at Cambridge a fortnight ago they beat Solent in the semi-final.

Hemel Hempstead's effort almost certainly came too late, however, to earn them a place in next month's national championship play-offs at Wembley. But Birmingham, who had to beat Sunderland by three points to stand a credible chance of qualifying, did so by precisely that margin, winning 88—85 in front of a record crowd for the league of 2,720.

In the last few seconds White (31) sank ttwo free shots to give Birmingham the lead and after Macauley had missed a shot for Sunderland, Hopkins collected the rebound to go down court and give Birminbham the victory margin they will require should the teams finish level in the final reckoning.

Drunk in charge

Merksem, Belgium, Feb. 15.—A leading referee has been suspended for a month for being drunk on duty. Herman de Cock missed the first half of a match here between Merksem and Anderlecht, saying he had car trouble. In the second he allowed a basket that by all accounts was not scored and made other surprising calls. It took 10 minutes for officials to get him to leave the court.—AP.

Ice hockey

Dundee Rockets recover Northern title

By Robert Pryce

On the weekend in which Dundee Rockets became the new champions of the Northern League and Whitley Warriors and Nottingham Panthers slipped up in their challenge for the English League, the most momentous change was made at a British Ice Hockey Association Council meeting. John Ahearne, the autocrat of the BIHA for the last 49 years, announced his retirement. Freddie Meredith, a former player at Cambridge University will take over.

Dundee outclassed Billingham Bombers 21—1 to take the Northern League title they last held in 1973. Roy Halpin and Ronnie Wood each scored seven goals as Dundee quickly took control.

Dundee should also take the Scottish League title, particularly after Murrayfield Racers dropped a point in Glasgow on Sunday. Martin Shields scored three goals as Glasgow took a 5—1 lead but was then thrown out of the game together with Murrayfield's American defenceman, Chris Kelland.

The English National League title remains within reach of five clubs after the weekend's results. Whitley Warriors fell 12—7 in Blackpool on Saturday, then kept their championship hopes alive by beating Nottingham 8—2.

Whitley were quickly out of contention at Blackpool—where Bruce Sims (5) and Rod Lewis (4) did the scoring. Then Lars Uppsahl, a Norwegian defenceman, gave them the initiative on Sunday. He scored all three goals in the first period and finished with a total of five.

One of Nottingham's scorers was Andy Linton, a former Northern League "rookie of the year" recently signed from Fife. Linton also scored three times on his first appearance on Saturday, in Nottingham's 19—1 win over Cambridge University.

Fulham's fortune

Fulham received the plum draw at Leeds yesterday when the second-round tie for the Rugby League Challenge Cup, sponsored by State Express, were taken out of the bag, and paired them with the favourites, Hull.

SECOND-ROUND DRAW: Fulham v Hull; Batley v Castleford; Wigan v Widnes; Hull KR v Leigh; Halifax v Rochdale Hornets; Barrow v Leeds; Bradford Northern v Workington Town; Wakefield Trinity v Oldham.

Stringer hamstrung: Nick Stringer, the Wasps full back, lost his chance of a first England cap when injury forced him out of the team to play France in the five-nation championship in Paris on Saturday. Stringer, who injured a hamstring playing against Cambridge University on Saturday, could only jog at last night's training period at Stourbridge and had to undergo further ultrasonic treatment. The full back position goes to Dusty Hare, of Leicester. Marcus Rose, of Coventry, dropped after the defeat by Ireland, is recalled as a replacement. Paul Dodge, another England casualty, has a fitness test tomorrow.

Boxing

Davison will comfort Sibson with a beer

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Dwight Davison, the world's No 1 middleweight, said yesterday in Birmingham that he would knock out Tony Sibson at the National Exhibition Centre on Sunday and then take him out for a beer. "I have never seen Tony but I'm given the impression that he's a very nice person. After the fight, maybe I can take him out for a couple of beers and talk about the fight and he can show me the town".

What the friendly middleweight from Powerhouse Training Centre in Detroit is doing here, apart from sampling Midlands beer, is hard to tell. As No 1 he does not have to put his reputation at risk especially after breaking his hand as recently as last November. He has just to wait to get his chance to meet Marvin Hagler, the world champion.

But Davison has always boxed in other people's back yards throughout his career and clearly his connexions think that Sibson will be an easy touch and that he will make off with the £50,000 he is to receive after Sunday's contest without too much effort. "Sibson can quit at any time between the first and 12th rounds," he says.

Davison is an admirer of Alan Minter, who he says is a "very excellent fighter". And when he heard that Sibson had knocked out Minter he knew that he had to beat the man from Leicester to show the world that only Hagler stands in his way to the world title.

But the man who has knocked out 23 of his 31 victims hopes that there will not be a repetition of the bottle throwing incident of the Hagler-Minter contest at Wembley. "I was worried about coming to England after that but I was assured it would not happen again. All I want is a fair decision. Whenever I fight I pray to God that I don't get hurt and my opponent doesn't get hurt either."

Davison will bring to Birmingham a bit of English upright boxing which he says throws American boxers. He is a gentleman inside and outside the ring but this should not be taken as a weakness. The last person to display such qualities was Alexis Arguello who showed what stand-up boxing can be like when he took away Jim Watt's title at Wembley.

Volleyball

A British championship?

By Paul Harrison

The setting up of a British championship will be one of the matters discussed by representatives of the English, Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish associations at a meeting of the British Volleyball Federation in London tomorrow. At present, only England and Scotland play each other on a regular basis.

Another matter for discussion will be the establishment of a British team, for which the Sports Council have given a grant of £1,000. There is a possibility that a first British team will be sent to the World Student Games in Edmonton next year.

In England at the weekend, Speedwell Rucanor from Bristol kept their lead at the top of the men's first division, beating Granwood Rockets 3—0 in Nottingham (15—8, 18—16, 15—12). The leaders in the women's league, Hillingdon, beat ALC from Derby 3—1 on Saturday and Hemel Hempstead 3—0 the following day to keep their hold on the table.

In Scotland, in the Royal Bank national league, first division leaders, MIM squashed their nearest rivals, Tass, 3—0 in 46 minutes. Telford, leaders of the women's first division, beat Inverclyde 3—0, thereby crushing their opponents' hopes of breaking into the top three.

Tennis

Same again for McEnroe

By Rex Bellamy

About 60 representatives of various segments of the publicity media gathered yesterday in a quaint old corner of inner London—The Brewery, Chiswell Street—to learn that, as usual, John McEnroe would compete in the Stella Artois tournament at Queen's Club from June 7 to 13. We were further reminded that the Wimbledon and United States champion has birthdays like the rest of us—and today celebrates his 23rd.

Inconsequential though it was, the reception was convivially protracted.

Then four officials of the tournament gave a press conference to advertise a few special features: £83,000 in prize money for the main events plus a little more for the qualifying competition; an offer from the sponsors to give Queen's Club £50,000 if there is no rain during play; and a "raincheck" system that guarantees spectators a seat for the next day (or a refund if there is no next day) should rain restrict play to less than two hours.

All this was new only on points of detail. The total prize fund has been raised by £14,000 and that £50,000 anti-rain "insurance" is double last year's figure. It was also announced tickets would cost £3 to £12, that advance sales to regular customers already exceeded £40,000, that the draw would take place on June 2.

Ice skating

Sponsors put up £350,000 in three-year deal

By John Hennessy

St Ivel, who already give strong support to ice skating at various levels, are to increase their commitment over the next three years to £350,000.

In particular, they will take over the responsibility for the International Skating Union's gala at Richmond on March 26. This event is part of the traditional ISU tour after every world championship, and will present all the medal winners at Copenhagen next month together with some other top British skaters.

St Ivel have an option on the same event in the two following years, but it is highly unlikely that another such gala will be held in Britain again so soon, especially as the 1984 world championships take place in Ottawa.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

FA CUP: Fifth round replay: Orient v Crystal Palace (8.0).
FIRST DIVISION: Arsenal v Middlesbrough; Birmingham v Sunderland; Coventry v Notts County; Ipswich v Southampton; Swansea v Liverpool; Wolverhampton v Nottingham Forest.
SECOND DIVISION: Blackburn v Q.P. Rangers; Oldham v Norwich; Rotherham v Shrewsbury (7.15); Sheffield Wednesday v Bolton.
THIRD DIVISION: Walsall v Huddersfield.
LEAGUE GROUP CUP: Semi-final: Wimbledon v Burnley.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: A.P. Leamington v Frickley.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup, semi-finals, first leg: Dorchester v Wealdstone; Gloucester v Aylesbury. League: Midland division: Bromsgrove v Merthyr Tydfil; Corby v Redditch; Stourbridge v Wellingborough. Southern division: Basingstoke v Chelmsford; Canterbury v Hounslow; Thanet United v Ashford.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton v Matlock; Netherfield v Workington.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Bury v Coventry.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol Rovers v Hereford; Chelsea v Tottenham (2.15); Fulham v Watford (2.30).
SUSSEX SENIOR CUP.—Third round replay: Lewes v Crawley Town. Third round: Worthing v Eastbourne United.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE—Premier division: Billericay Town v Walthamstow Avenue; Carshalton Athletic v Croydon; Hendon v Harlow Town; Leytonstone and Ilford v Hitchin Town; Slough Town v Hayes; Staines Town v Tooting and Mitcham. First division: Epsom and Ewell; Hertford Town v St Alban's City; Kingstonian v Chesham United. Clapton v Wembley; Hampton v Epsom and Ewell; Hertford Town v St Alban's City; Kingstonian v Chesham United. Second division: Corinthian Casuals v Egham Town; Finchley v Tring Town; Letchworth Garden City v Rainham Town; Southall v Dorking Town.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Chalfont St Peter v Harefield United; Fleet v Whyteleafe; Hoddesdon v Uxbridge; Horley v Burnham; Haringey Borough v Marlow; Kingsbury v Ruislip Manor; Woodford v Leyton-Wingate.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Wycombe Wanderers v RAF.
FRIENDLY MATCHES: Barnet & Norwich; Hornchurch v Barking.
RUGBY UNION—Club matches: Cheltenham v Coventry (3.15); Exeter v Bournemouth; Penarth v Maesteg (7.0); Silver Jubilee match: Abbey v Harlequins.
RUGBY LEAGUE—First division: Hull v York.
HOCKEY—Representative matches: Army v Cambridge University (Aldershot, 2.30); Royal Navy v Civil Service (Portsmouth, 2.30).

Last night's results

Fourth division
Stockport C (0) 1 Williams 1,934 — Tranmere R (1) 1 Bramhall

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Dagenham 1, Gravesend 1.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Kidderminster 0, Alvechurch 1.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gateshead 0, Goole 0.
SURREY SENIOR CUP: First round: Walton and Hersham 2, Addlestone and Weybridge 1.

Squash rackets

Miss Opie clinches title

By Richard Eaton

Lisa Opie beat Sue Cogswell in front of her opponent's home crowd to win the open tournament, sponsored by Prodorite, at the Edgbaston Priory Club, Birmingham, yesterday. Miss Opie, aged 18, won 7—9, 10—8, 9—7, 8—10, 9—5 to confirm her status as No. 1 seed.

In the men's final, Dean Williams, of Australia, beat Ross Norman, the New Zealander, 5—9, 9—4, 9—4, 9—4. Norman was top seed, but Williams had beaten him in their only previous meeting, in the World Masters in November, also in four games.

Miss Opie's success was all the more creditable because for a lot of the time her best form eluded her.

She was 5—6 down in the decider against Ruth Strauss, twice within a point of two games to one down against Robyn Blackwood, and yesterday saw Miss Cogswell establish a lead of game and 5—1.

It was then that Missgrie's strengthof chaaracter asserted itself and she edged her way to a lead of 2—1 and 7—4 in the fourth game before a patch of Cogswell brilliance, typically incisive and unpredictable, took the match the full distance.

"At least the match showed that I still have it in me to beat her," Miss Cogswell said with some justification, though she then less convicingly went on to blame the referee.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Flaine	135	365	Good	Powder	Fair	Fine	2
Fresh snowfall							
Kitzbühel	90	210	Good	Spring	Fair	Fine	-3
Good skiing on all runs							
Niederau	60	200	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fair	5
Compact snow on all runs							
Saas-Fee	50	160	Fair	Crust	Poor	Cloud	-2
All pistes extremely worn							
St Moritz	70	100	Good	Powder	—	Snow	2
New snow on hard base							
Seefeld	140	190	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	4
Excellent skiing conditions							
Val d'Isère	140	220	Good	Heavy	Good	Fine	-7
Some powder on worn base							
Verbier	60	240	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	1
Some good powder available							
Villars	15	125	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	2
Some icy patches							
Wengen	40	120	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	2
Good skiing on higher slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from tourist boards:

AUSTRIA

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpbach	50	170	—		-3
Axamer-Lizum	—	95	—		-4
Badgastein	40	200	—		-3
Brand	80	230	—		-2
Igls	20	90	—		-2
Ischgl	130	280	—		-2
Lermoos	70	340	—		-3
Lienz	10	80	—		-3
Mayrhofen	20	100	—		-2
Mitterndorf	100	350	—		-4
Obergurgl	166	220	—		-6
Obertauern	210	250	—		-9
Saalbach	90	220	—		-5
St Anton	125	460	—		-4
Schruns	20	300	—		-4
Serfaus	80	250	—		-4
Söll	90	150	—		-2
Wildschönau	—	200	—		-3
Zürs	250	330	—		-3

FRANCE

	L	U
Avoriaz	50	300
Chamonix	85	400
La Clusaz	60	230
La Plagne	175	320
Les Contamines	50	260
Les Deux Alpes	100	130
Les Menuires	112	200
Megève	40	195
Méribel	90	230
Pra-Loup	90	170
St Gervais	100	200
Superdévoluy	75	150
Tignes	175	200

NORWAY

	L	U		°C
Finse	—	150	Good	-6
Geilo	—	80	Good	-6
Lillehammer	—	115	Good	-5
Norefjell	—	115	Good	-3
Oslo	—	70	Good	-5

SWITZERLAND

	L	U			°C
Adelboden	30	120	Pwdr	Good	-3
Andermatt	150	220	Pwdr	Good	-2
Arosa	180	300	Pwdr	Good	-5
Braunwald	170	250	Soft	Good	-2
Champéry	5	160	Pwdr	Good	0
Château d'Oex	10	100	Soft	Good	2
Crans	130	230	Pwdr	Good	-5
Davos	110	230	Pwdr	Good	-1
Disentis	40	150	Pwdr	Good	-1
Engelberg	220	240	Pwdr	Good	-2
Flims	60	120	Pwdr	Good	-3
Gstaad	25	150	Hard	Good	0
Kandersteg	150	250	Pwdr	Good	-2
Klosters	50	160	Pwdr	Good	-2
Lenk	130	180	Pwdr	Good	-2
Lenzerheide	50	120	Pwdr	Good	-1
Les Diablerets	50	100	Hard	Good	-2
Leysin	120	160	Pwdr	Good	-3
Mürren	70	140	Pwdr	Good	-7
Pontresina	40	100	Pwdr	Good	-3
St Cergue	50	150	Pwdr	Good	-2
Savognin	40	120	Pwdr	Good	-2
Villars	60	120	Pwdr	Good	1
Wildhaus	70	150	Pwdr	Good	-3
Zermatt					

For the record

Table tennis

HARLOW: Martin Essex Open tournament, singles: men, G Sandley beat C Prean 21—16, 21—19. women, K Witt beat A Stevenson 21—14, 21—15. Doubles: men, G Sandley and D Johnson beat M Mitchell and Johnson 21—9, 21—15. women, Miss A Stevenson and L Jarvis beat Bellinger and L Bellinger 21—17, 21—18.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 9, Hartford Whalers 1; Colorado Rockies 5, Washington Capitals 3; Philadelphia Flyers 6, Los Angeles Kings 4; New York Rangers 5, Quebec Nordiques 2; Boston Bruins 5, Edmonton Oilers 2.
NORTHERN LEAGUE: Dundee 21, Billingham 1; Durham 16, Ayr 13. Scottish League: Glasgow 6, Murrayfield 6.
ENGLISH NATIONAL LEAGUE: Blackpool 12, Whitley 7; Crowtree 10, Durham 13; Whitley 8, Nottingham 2. English League South: Nottingham 19, Cambridge University 1; Solihull 3, Altrincham 7; Avon 5, Southampton 4; Streatham 17, Oxford University 0. Other matches: Crowtree 9, Billingham 15; Billingham 5, Fife 11; Dee 3, Avon 7.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
reatham	13	8	2	3	[illegible]	42	18
ottingham	10	7	0	3	61	59	14
hitley	11	6	1	4	79	61	13
urham	13	5	2	6	91	81	12
lackpool	10	6	0	4	80	75	12
illingham	9	5	1	3	65	49	11
owtree	11	2	0	9	65	99	4
trincham	11	2	0	9	37	103	4

Badminton

NIEUWEGEIN: Dutch Open championships, finals: Men's singles, P Padukone (India) beat R Stevens (England) 5—15, 18—2, 15—2. Doubles: M Drew and M Tredgett (England) beat W Gilliland and D Travers (Scotland) 11—15, 15—5, 15—14. Women: singles: J Webster (England) beat G Clark (England) 3—11, 8—11, 11—4. doubles: Miss Clark and G Gilks (England) beat Kiaer and N Nielsen (Denmark) 15—15, 15—9, 15—12. Mixed doubles: M Dew and Mrs Gilks beat Skovgaard and Miss Kiaer (Denmark) 17—4, 14—17, 15—8.

Tennis

CARACAS: Grand Prix tournament, final: R Ramirez (Mexico) beat Z Zharsky (Hungary) 4—6, 7—6, 6—3.
KANSAS CITY: Avon women's championships, final: M Navratilova (US) beat B Potter (US) 6—2, 6—2.

Golf

ST PETERSBURG (Florida): LPGA tournament, final scores: 204: H Stacy 66, 71, 67. 205: P Sheehan 67, 71, 67. 208: J Carner 68, 70, 70. 209: C Charbonnier (Switzerland) 69, 72, 68. 211: A Alcott 73, 70, 68; K Whitworth 71, 70, 70. 212: D Germain 71, 73, 68; S Fogelman 69, 75, 68; D Caponi 71, 73, 68; B King 71, 69, 72; D Austin 70, 70, 72. Other scorers include: 214: A Okamoto (Japan) 73, 72, 69. 215: C Sherk (Canada) 75, 71, 69. 216: Y Moriguchi (Japan) 76, 71, 69.

Rugby Union

MIDDLESEX CUP: Quarter-finals: Metropolitan Police 10, Wasps 15; Old Gaytonians 29, Upper Clapton 9; Old Kingsburians 12, Old Merchant Taylors 8; West London Institute 7, Richmond 20.
SURREY CUP: Semi-final: Old Emanuel 12, Purley 6.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Philadelphia 76ers 117, New York Knicks 103; Boston Celtics 108, Los Angeles Lakers 103; Dallas Mavericks 111, New Jersey Nets 109; Golden State Warriors 103, Kansas City Kings 93; San Antonio Spurs 114, Seattle Supersonics 94; Indiana Pacers 107, Portland Trail Blazers 91; Milwaukee Bucks 125, Cleveland Cavaliers 97.
BRITISH POLYTECHNICS: Women's championship final: Thames 95, Brighton 53.

Real tennis

HOLYPORT: MCC beat Holyport, 3—2. MCC names first: M Estorick beat B Randall, 6—3, 6—3; B Miller lost to J Stuchbury, 3—6, 1—6; R Lawrence beat G Prentic, 6—5, 6—1; N Cobb lost to A Smith, 3—6, 5—6; P Allen beat N Humble, 6—0, 6—0.

Racing

Broadsword's fan club gains an important member

By Michael Seely

The thrills of Cheltenham seemed only just around the corner at Nottingham yesterday ater Broasdsword had totally outclassed his rivals in the City Trial Hurdle. Givingweight away all round, Broadsword sprinted away on the run-in to beat Secret Ballot by three lengths, with No Bombs a length away third.

It had been a faultless performance by Lord Northamptons five-year-old, and no one was more impressed than Peter Easterby, who has already saddled five winners of the Champion Hurdle. "That's the one we've got to beat." said the three times champion trainer, "Sea Pigeon's all right. But he'll have to wake up now. I'll show him the headlines about Broadsword tomorrow morning. That should do the trick!"

Yesterday's racing have living proof of the fact that people will go racing to watch the stars in action. David Henson, the clerk of the course, said that the crowd was a third up on a normal Monday's attendance. The feeling of anticipation in the air was increased when looking at the favourite in the paddock beforehand. Broadsword exudes quality and was turned out in magnificent condition by David Nicholson.

Pride in their hero's acheivement was reflected in the eyes of both the owner and trainer afterwards, "Didn't he kick from the last?" said Lord Northampton. "The horse had done everything right," said Nicholson, "I've been training him for one race and one race alone, and he's coming to his best at the right time. Broadsword has never been off the bridle in his work at home. He won't run again before the big day, and I'll take him somewhere for a private gallop ten days before the Festival".

Scudamore was also pleased as punch. "David has done a marvellous job with the horse. The difference is that he can quicken so much more this season. That's because he's now fully developed and much stronger. Even if the second and third ran 7lb below their best form, it was still a smart effort. Don't forget that Secret Ballot and No Bombs have won a Scottish Champion hurdle and a Royal Doulton Handicap between them".

Yesterday's winning time of 3m 57.5s, on dead ground, further endorsed the merit of Broadsword's victory.

And so the scene is set for another epic struggle for the championship. Broadsword, Daring Run, and Ekbalco have all shown their wellbeing over the weekend, and are now ready to throw down the gauntlet to Sea Pigeon on March 16 as the old warrior attempts to win the title for the third successive year.

Daring Run is favourite at 3-1 with most leading firms of bookmakers, who have Ekbalco and Broadsword bracketed together at 4-1. "Browdsword should be favourite", said Easterby. "He's going to love coming home up that stiff climb to the finish." You have to agree with the Yorkshireman, although Sea Pigeon will still prove a formidable opponent.

Jim Wilson, who was seen at his strongest when lifting Troyswood past the post, a head in front of Gay Tab in the 17/21 Lancers Challenge Cup, might travel north to Newcastle on Friday to ride Little Owl in the £10,000 Trout Handicap Steeplechase.



Broadsword (left): on his way to an impressive victory over Secret Ballot

One of last season's Gold Cup winner's rivals in the Newcastle race will be Michael Dickinson's easy Wincanton winner, Lord Greystoke. Dickinson was also in the money at Nottingham when Robert Earnshaw rode that fine chasing prospect, Basil's Choice, to gain his third consecutive victory over hurdles in the Haig Whisky Novices qualifier.

Scudamore is in irresistible form at present. Yesterday he rode two winners apart from Broadsword, completing a 57-1 treble on Kalkashanndi and Saldatore for David Morely. At the last fence, in the Gotham Handicap Steeplechase, Ice Plant looked home and dry. However, Scudamore persuaded Saldatore to produce an astonishing late run.

Confrontation: There were angry scenes after the last race at Plumpton, the Press Association reports, when the owner, Ken Higson, confronted his Brighton-based trainer, Charlie Moore, after his horse, Brogue (6-1), was beaten by his 8-1 stablemate, Charjim, carrying Moore's colours.

Brogue had looked a likely winner when taking command two flights from home in the third division of the Sheffield Park Novices Hurdle. But Gary Moore, son of the trainer, suddenly found grave danger as Mark Perrett arrived with a sustained challenge on the flat.

Mr Higson, a local businessman, told Moore: "I'm taking all my horses away from you — I've got to. I just don't like what happened." Moore, who combines training with a thriving motor business, said: "I train my horses for each owner, and run hem on their merit. I can't afford to cheat. Mr Higson has 15 horses with me and I survived before he came and I shall do the same when he has gone. I an unlucky over this race, for I fancied Brogue more than the other one. Brogue went lame on his near fore and was, of course, giving away 18lb".

Towcester programme

1.0 HULCOTE CHASE (Div I): (novices: £1,615 2m 50yd) (10)

1 0311 SPINNING SAINT (CD) Mrs M Babbage 8-11-13 Mr N Babbage 4
2 3210 SULIMNOS House 7-11-7 ... Scudamore
11 1/422 GERBY F Winter 7-11-3 ... Francome
15 b000 JUST PEEP Mowlem 8-11-3 ... R Floyd
13 00-10 MY BONNIE PRINCE Armytage 7-11-3 ... A Webber
20 0/00- PADDY'S TAXI A Rumsey 8-11-3 ... Mr M Castell 4
23 p- RELKESTER Ringer 7-11-3 ... S McNiell
30 1000 BENDOLUS Westbrook 5-10-8 ... Smith Eccles
31 0000 GENERAL SANDON Mrs D Oughton 5-10-8 ... Kinane
32 0000 HYPNOTHERAPIST Pritchard 5-10-8 ... Mr M Mann 7

5-4 Spinning Saint, 11-4 Gerby, 4 Sulimnos, 7 My Bonnie Prince, 10 Bendolus, 12 General Sandon, 20 others.

1.30 ALDERTON HURDLE (Div I: novices: £552: 2m) (18)

2 1 ORCHID BAY (D) Thorner, 5-11-10 ... Kington
5 -4000 BLENHEIM PRINCE Spearing, 5-11-3 ... Smith Eccles
7 CARE Forster, 6-11-3 ... H Davies
10 0 DOUBLE MEANING A Bailey, 6-11-3 ... Snaith
12 00/00 GAY HERALD Ringer, 7-11-3 ... S McNiell
13 p/00 GENERAL PEARL Mrs J. Fraser, 7-11-3 ... R Floyd
19 4032 MY BOY JACK D Nicholson, 7-11-3 ... Scudamore
21 -0000 SIR DORO Balding, 5-11-3 ... Reilly
22 00-0 SUMMER SOLDIER Lady A. Fletcher, 5-11-3 Mr C Pilgrim 7
23 00p/p THE GRAFTER Mrs K. Wallace, 6-11-3 Jessica Wallace 7
25 0 CANDAULES James, 4-10-3 ... McNally
27 203 FUGACIOUS Hinchliffe, 4-10-3 ... O'Halloran
28 p/0 GAY MINSTREL Ingham, 4-10-3 ... A Curran 4
31 0p00 MUSICAL BRIDGE Chapman, 4-10-3 ... P Dever 7
32 00 NEW CONTINENT Eldin, 4-10-3 ... Coogan
33 000 PERDICCAS Austin, 4-10-3 ... T Austin 4
34 0 SHARPSUN Thorner, 4-10-3 ... K Merry 4
35 000 UNDISMAYED Madwar, 4-10-3 ... Barlow

7-4 My Boy Jack, 3 Orchid Bay, 7-2 New Continent, 7 Fugacious, 10 Double Meaning, 14 Care, 20 others

2.00 SILVERSTONE HURDLE (selling: £503: 2m) (15)

2 000f MISTEREFF (B) P Pritchard 5-11-10 ... —
3 0-0 NANKEEN O O'Neill 5-11-10 ... Suthern
5 00 COPT AGAIN Hollinshead 4-10-10 ... Astbury
7 000 GREEN FIRE Perrett 4-10-10 ... M Richards 7
9 000 HELSENA Bridgwater 4-10-10 ... Crank
10 0 ILLEGAL LADY Hanson 4-10-10 ... —
12 0040 LOWNDES COURT M Chapman 4-10-10 ... P Dever 7
14 2033 MAURICE'S TIP J Jenkins 4-10-10 ... M Harrington 4
15 0020 MELFORD MIST Musson 4-10-10 ... Coogan
16 0 MERCIFUL SUN Haynes 4-10-10 ... R Hughes
17 3000 MR MONEY BAGS (B) R Morris 4-10-10 ... F Morris
18 4000 POLIPUTER Harman 4-10-10 ... P Harman 7
19 0 PRINCE BEOWULF O O'Neill 4-10-10 ... M Caswell 4
20 000 SARDINE Mrs J Lawther 4-10-10 ... Mr R Lawther 4
23 00 WAR PARLEY Mann 4-10-10 ... Mr M Mann 7

11-4 Maurice's Tip, 7-2 Illegal Lady, 9-2 Melford Mist, 5 Merciful Sun, 8 Copt Again, 12 Prince Beowulf, 14 Helsena, 20 others.

2.30 ROY MANGAN SADDLERY CHASE (Maiden hunters: £452: 2m 5½f) (18)

1 pu/ AMHARIC Stevens, 9-12-0 ... N Stevens 7
3 0 BEND A KNEE Thorne, 6-12-0 ... M Mann 7
5 p BOSH SHOT Thorne, 6-12-0 ... C Beelby 7
11 0p0p/ DEEP TARTAN Clarke, 9-12-0 ... C Clarke 7
12 ELLERBY JOE Wills, 7-12-0 ... P Wills 7
13 FALSE BAY Heler, 7-12-0 ... J Heler 7
15 423-2 HAMMER HEAD Ledger, 9-12-0 ... T Head 7
16 00C0- IRISH COACH Mrs H. Mobley, 7-12-0 ... A Mobley 7
17 00p0- JIM BUTT Mrs S. Lee, 8-12-0 ... —
21 pp MISS CURISO Miss J. Woolley, 9-12-0 ... J Pritchard 7
22 MISS FRIDAY Fowler, 9-12-0 ... T Fowler 7
23 0f4/3 MORE CULTURE Mason, 9-12-0 ... A J Wilson
26 rp/ ROMAN GENERAL M -Wilson, 9-12-0 B Munro-Wilson
28 f4-2 ROYAL DUST Mrs E Cockburn, 8-12-0 ... R Mann 7
29 2p0- ROYAL ROUSSEL Loggin, 9-12-0 ... A Hill 7
30 RUGAMOUR Bush, 8-12-0 ... N Bush 7
32 SCLOSON Mrs J. Gibbs, 9-12-0 ... J Gibbs 7
34 40-40 TUNNEL MASTER Pitcher, 9-12-0 ... D Pitcher 7

5-2 Hammer Head, 10-3 Royal Dust, 9-2 More Culture, 11-2 Bosh Shot, 7 Bend A Knee, 12 Amharic, 14 Ellerby Joe, 25 others.

3.00 PARK HALL HURDLE (handicap: £1,306: 2m 5f 26yd) (21)

2 100-0 MAN OF THE MOMENT (B) F Walwyn 7-12-1 ... —
4 0210 CORBY WOOD Mrs M Babbage 8-11-9 Mr N Babbage 4
7 0-400 VASCAR Westbrook 7-11-6 ... Smith Eccles
8 2000 VENDSVAR (B) A Jarvis 7-11-4 ... J Burke
10 0101 PRICE REVIEW (CD) K Bailey 8-11-1 ... A Webb
11 0100 JOAT J Peacock 6-11-0 ... G Evans 5
13 4020 TAN TROED Mrs K Wallace 9-10-3 Jessica Wallace 7
14 4000 SUPER SYMPHONY G Balding 8-10-12 Mr J Mackie 7
16 2200 CITADEL ROC J Bradley 7-10-11 ... G Davies 4
18 00-23 FEARLESS SEAL Hollinshead 5-10-9 ... Astbury
20 434-0 SCORE Blum 3-10-9 ... Barlow
21 -0000 BLACK ROD F Winter 5-10-7 ... Francome
22 3-310 MARCUS AGRIPPA Spearing 6-10-5 ... —
25 3-0p3 MENDELITA M Haynes 6-10-5 ... Q Wright 7
26 2-011 MANDOLIN KING Thorner 8-10-5 ... P Barton
27 0000 VAGABOND VICTOR (C) Allingham 6-10-3 S Andrews 7
31 0001 WELSH DISPLAY Blakeney 5-10-1 ... H Davies
32 2-000 FOSSEWAY FROLIC J Harris 7-10-0 ... J Harris 4
33 0013 STEPHOUETTE J King 6-10-0 (7 ex) ... —
35 0-000 MATRA HILL A Jarvis 10-10-0 ... —
39 4-003 DELLINO Musson 5-10-0 ... Coogan

7-2 Price Review, 9-2 Man Of The Moment, 5 Black Rod, 6 Stephouette, 7 Corby Wood, 8 Fearless Seal, 10 Welsh Display, 14 Mendelita, 16 Marcus Agrippa, 20 others.

3.30 HULCOTE CHASE (Div II: novices: £1,615: 2m 50yd) (9).

4 b011 WEAVERS LOOM Gaselee 6-11-7 ... Linley
6 0000 BOW BUTTS Mrs J Kington 7-11-3 ... Kington
17 p-000 KILLER SHARK Pritchard-Gordon 7-11-3 Smith Eccles
19 0-00 OXFORD LAKE P Bailey 6-11-3 ... A Webber
22 330-0 PHIL McHUGH Forster 7-11-3 ... Mr T Thomson Jones
24 p-pp/ RUGAN WONDER Cotton 6-11-3 ... Mrs L Gibbon 4
26 1023 VIRGIN SOLDIER Old 6-11-3 ... Champion
27 0 WYCK HILL (B) C Miller 10-11-3 ... Mr P Wills 7
29 f231 FALKLAND PALACE (CD) Morley 5-10-12 Scudamore

15-8 Falkland Palace, 5-2 Weavers Loom, 9-2 Virgin Soldier, 6 Killer Shark, 8 Phil McHugh, 14 Oxford Lane, 25 others

4.00 SHUTLANGER CHASE (handicap: £1,243: 3m 190yd) (9).

10 p000 MONTY PYTHON (CD,B) Mrs J Pitman 10-11-7 Blacker
11 u1bf ROYAL PORTORA G Balding 8-11-7 ... Reilly
12 pp10 DANCING-IN-IRISH (C) Old 10-11-6 ... Candy
17 31-42 UTHER PENDRAGON Forster 10-11-3 ... H Davies
19 p/001 NORTON PLACE (CD) D Nicholson 10-11-1 (5 ex) Scudamore
23 pf0-202 BRIGHT BEACON T Forster 8-10-10 Mr T Thomson Jones
25 41-p0 OUR LAURIE (C) Forster 7-10-8 ... Smith Eccles
29 4/4Cp AUTHORS DAUGHTER R Morris 8-10-1 ... F Morris
30 p0ff TAMBEAU P Pritchard 8-10-1 ... Mr M Mann 7

3-4 Norton Place, 3 Bright Beacon, 7-2 Uther Pendragon, 6 Dancing-in-Irish, 7 Royal Portora, 12 Monty Python, 20 others.

4.30 ALDERTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £552: 2m) (18)

1 031 BOLD COUNT (CD) Forster, 7-11-10 ... H Davies
2 231 BRANDING IRON (D) Balding, 5-11-10 ... Reilly
3 0-0C1 HASTY STORM (CD) Winter, 5-11-10 ... Francome
4 103530 GULLERY (CD) Gaudee, 6-11-10 ... M Floyd
6 ECE ESCAPE Harris, 6-11-3 ... —
10 00 HARD FROST (B) Bowen, 6-11-3 ... T Wall 4
11 IRISH GLORA Thorner, 6-11-3 ... Kington
12 KAYBER Gandolfo, 8-11-3 ... P Barton
13 0 KILAVALLA Kinchley, 6-11-3 ... N Dunger 4
14 0 KING THESEUS James, 6-11-3 ... McNally
15 4-0 LE JOUR FORTUNE Armytage, 7-11-3 ... A Webber
17 f-f0 MARSHALL NEEL Kelly, 9-11-3 ... —
22 SMACKOVER McMahon, 7-11-3 ... O'Neill
26 000 BRAVE GEM Chapman, 4-10-3 ... P Dever 7
28 2232 FITZHERBERT Morley, 4-10-3 ... Scudamore
31 GOOD OFFICES Tompkins, 4-10-3 ... I Campbell 7
32 LORD DAULBY Mrs H. Mobley, 4-10-3 ... E Waite 4
38 TRIPLE SECRET Thorner, 4-10-3 ... Mooney

13-8 Hasty Storm, 11-4 Bold Count, 4 Branding Iron, 5 Fitzherbert, 10 Le Jour Fortune, 14 King Theseus, 25 others.

Sedgefield programme

1.15 WOLSINGHAM HURDLE (Div 1 novices: £345: 2m) (18 runners)

1 BEAU NIECE Bycroft 6-11-0 ... P Charlton
2 04 BILLSBAY R Dixon 5-11-0 ... D Dodd 7
4 -00b0 DABERTO Walby 9-11-0 ... —
5 00- FAIR CITY F Gibson 5-11-0 ... C Hawkins
6 0p-0p FRAZER'S FRIEND Kettlewell 5-11-0 ... S Kettlewell 7
7 /00-00 GOLDEN GLADE Pinkham 7-11-0 ... D Lancaster 4
8 GREAT TAROUM A Corner 5-11-0 ... Mr E McIntyre 4
10 f0-00 KING'S FASHION Waggott 7-11-0 ... Mr N Waggott 7
11 03-f LAMBWATH HALL A Smith 5-11-0 ... J Harris 4
12 04 MELODY MOON Denys Smith 7-11-0 ... A Stringer 4
13 0 MOONLIT KNIGHT D Yeomen 5-11-0 ... D Wilkinson
16 000-0 OWEN GAIL W A Stephenson 5-11-0 ... Lamb
18 0 REDOUBLED Leadbetter 5-11-0 ... D Nolan
19 0sp- SAINTLY LADY Redden 7-11-0 ... P Murphy 4
20 0 SPARKLING BARRON Waggott 5-11-0 ... T Davies 4
22 000-0 THELMAS SECRET T Barnes 5-11-0 ... D Johnston 7
24 WOODSIDE SYLVAN Miss E Wilkins 5-11-0 ... Redfern
25 0000 YOLANSO Asquith 6-11-0 ... R Barry

Evens Melody Moon, 4 Lambwath Hall, 7 Owen Gail, 10 Thelmas Secret, Sparkling Barron, 12 Others.

1.45 SILVER BIRCH HURDLE (Handicap: £1,277: 2½m) (22)

3 0000 CORKER (D,B) W A Stephenson 6-11-7 ... Lamb
4 0200 PETER THE BUTCHER (C,D) Mrs M Nesbitt 5-11-5 ... [illegible]
5 /020-0 OISIN R Fisher 9-11-4 ... J Errington 4
6 114-0 HOPE OF OAK (C) J Charlton 6-11-4 ... Bradley
7 2400 TOM NOEL (C,D) Pinkham 7-11-3 ... D Lancaster 4
9 0000 GALA LAD Bycroft 8-10-11 ... M Pepper 7
10 0000 FOGBOUND (C,D) G Curtis 11-10-11 ... D Wilkinson
11 2020 PICKMERE (D) G Richards 5-10-10 ... Mr K Darby
19 3110 VRONSKY (D) C Gray 6-10-7 ... Hawkins
21 001-0 SPEED OF LIGHT A Smith 7-10-4 ... Pimlott
22 1440 BEAU BRIGG (C,D) R Cross 9-10-3 ... Miss A Cross 7
25 -0000 SUNLIGHT RIVER Haigh 5-10-1 ... P Charlton
26 3003 LIBERTY BODICE D Dick 7-10-0 ... D Dutton 4
27 2040 CARAT GOLD Lamb 6-10-0 ... S Grant 4
28 0043 SYSTEMS ANALYSIS (C,D) A Smith 6-10-0 ... J Harris 4
29 1-000 GAY LUCKY Miss E Wilkins 7-10-0 ... Redfern
30 -0000 INKLING (D) H Wharton 5-10-0 ... S Youlden 7
32 p-00 BROKEN COUNTRY M W Easterby 8-10-0 ... P Tuck
33 0003 LADY LAKELAND S Payne 7-10-0 ... A Stringer 4
34 10-01 PARKSTONE QUAY (D) Woodhouse 5-10-0 (6 ex) ... S Charlton
38 000-3 SIN NO MORE Redden 7-10-0 ... P Murphy 4
39 p-003 KING OF SABD W Bentley 7-10-0 ... —

3 Pickmere, 4 Vronsky, 11-2 Systems Analysis, 13-2 Peter The Butcher, 10 Hope of Oak, Gala Lad, 14 Fogbound, Oisin, 20 others.

2.15 SOUTH SHIELDS CHASE (Handicap: £1,203: 2m) (11)

1 0040 HILLY WAY (D) P O'Connor 12-11-11 ... Mr P O'Connor
3 0421 BIG GINGER (D) M H Easterby 8-11-8 (7 ex) ... A Brown
4 3221 TREARNIE (CD) T Barnes 7-10-13 ... D Johnston 7
5 4113 DEAR REMUS (CD) J Harris 10-10-12 ... DOUBTFUL
6 0210 PERCIPIENT (D) G Richards 8-10-9 ... R Barry
7 1303 SEA MERCHANT (D) W A Stephenson 5-10-2 ... Lamb
8 42fa MARINE CADET J Charlton 6-10-1 ... Bradley
9 2-40a MISS WOOD (CD) R Robinson 7-10-0 ... M Pepper 7
10 0304 AVALANCHE (CD) J Henderson 7-10-0 ... A Stringer 4
11 133p ROMAN KING (DB) F Watson 11-10-0 ... D Dutton 4
12 1300 LINATEA (CD) P Curtis 7-10-0 ... DOUBTFUL

11-8 Trearnie, 11-4 Big Ginger, 5 Sea Merchant, 8 Percipient, 10 Hilly Way, 14 others.

2.45 HORDEN CHASE (Handicap: £979: 2½m) (8)

1 1234 DIRECT LINE (CD) W A Stephenson 8-12-7 ... Lamb
2 p111- TOP-N-TALE (CD) G Richards 9-11-7 ... Mr M Todhunter 7
3 110-3 SWIFT ALBANY (D) R Robinson 8-11-6 ... M Pepper 7
6 1021 RUPERTINO (CD) E Owen jun 7-10-4 (7 ex) ... M Elliott 4
8 1000 BUCKSOME (CD) R Woodhouse 9-10-0 ... S Charlton
10 4332 EASBY GOLD (CD) Lockerbie 7-10-0 ... Hawkins
11 4-p00 YOUNG SAGERT J Charlton 9-10-0 ... Pimlott
13 0000 FRENCH ART (B) Bycroft 10-10-0 ... D Wilkinson

2 Rupertino, 11-4 Swift Albany, 4 Direct Line, 15-2 Easby Gold, 10 Top-N-Tale, 14 others.

3.15 MARDEN CHASE (Div 1 £959: 3m 600yd) (12)

3 0120 TWIFLIGHT (CD) B Wilkinson 7-11-12 ... Earnshaw
4 00/40 ANCIENT ARCH R Tate 7-11-2 ... Tuck
7 2000 BALLGORE W A Stephenson 8-11-2 ... Lamb
12 3000 GLENDYNE J Kettlewell 6-11-2 ... S Kettlewell 7
15 4321 KILKEA Denys Smith 8-11-2 ... Bradley
17 p-443 MILTON REGIS S Leadbetter 6-11-2 ... D Nolan
18 f0f0 MOUNT ALLEN W Wharton 7-11-2 ... S O'Neill
19 p0-p0 NICKY TAM (B) A Scott 9-11-2 ... J Harris 4
20 40up PATIENT KNIGHT R Cross 9-11-2 ... Whyte
21 pp PEG'S BOY Bycroft 6-11-2 ... D Wilkinson
22 3fp2 PENOBEN J Nelson 7-11-2 ... Mr D Swindlehurst 7
32 00 ZANNY ZEST Miss J Atkinson 6-11-2 ... G Kelly

9-4 Twiflight, 5-2 Kilkea, 9-2 Milton Regis, 7 Ballygore, 10 Penoben, 14 others.

3.45 MARDEN CHASE (Div II: novices; £957: 3m 600yd) (11)

5 210-4 ASHLEY HOUSE M W Dickinson 8-11-2 ... Earnshaw
6 3800- AUCHENCRUIVE A Watson 7-11-2 ... J Brady 7
7 U02/P CARTER UP R Jeffrey 11-11-2 ... J Hanson 7
9 F0F0 DAILY SERENADE W A Stephenson 8-11-2 ... Mr E McIntyre 4
11 FUUP FOXY PERCY Mrs A Hamilton 7-11-2 ... Mr T Reed 7
13 4F02- INKERMAN K Oliver 7-11-2 ... [illegible]
23 2-233 PRINCESS TOKEN Gill 10-11-2 ... [illegible]
24 440U RAG ROBIN R Tate 9-11-2 ... P Tuck
25 CR4 REGAL REBEL R Woodhouse 7-11-2 ... A Stringer 4
26 00 REGAL ROOTS W A Stephenson 8-11-2 ... Lamb
31 42-00 WENDY'S WHIZZ KID D Todd 6-11-2 ... Mr D Williams 4

4-5 Ashley House, 3 Inkerman, 6 Princess Token, 10 Wendy's Whizz Kid, 16 Rag Robin, 25 Others.

4.15 RYEHOPE HURDLE (4-y-o novices £345: 2m) (18)

2 ALLI-RECO G Lockerbie 11-0 ... D Atkins
4 0 AZAAM R Fisher 11-0 ... D Goulding
11 0 CORNADORA Jewell 11-0 ... T Davies 4
16 00 KINGSLEY HOUSE Mrs M Nesbitt 11-0 ... S Charlton
17 MIGHTY RUN W A Stephenson 11-0 ... Lamb
18 0 MISS COMBINE R Gray 11-0 ... —
19 0 NASF G Lockerbie 11-0 ... Hawkins
20 NEWSTEAD Jefferson 11-0 ... P Coldwell 7
22 PATCHWORK SAINT F Watson 11-0 ... D Dutton 4
23 4024 PLACE CONCORDE W A Stephenson 11-0 ... G Gray 7
24 0000 QUAM CELERRIME Bentley 11-0 ... D Wilkinson
27 00 RUMASA T Barnes 11-0 ... D Johnston 7
28 4442 SAUSOLITO M H Easterby 11-0 ... Mr T Easterby
29 SHARP TOR Norton 11-0 ... Graham
30 SICILLIAN SECRET M W Easterby 11-0 ... Tuck
32 SPURSTOW R Thompson 11-0 ... Holmes
34 VAGUELY FAIR Denys Smith 11-0 ... A Stringer 4
36 0 WORDEL Leadbetter 11-0 ... Mr R Shiels 7

Evens Sausolito, 11-4 Azaam, 6 Place Concorde, 10 Sicillien Secret, 16 Vaguely Fair, 20 others.

4.45 WOLSINGHAM HURDLE (Div II: novices: £345: 2m) (18)

2 v0 AGEAN SEAMAN J Hurst 5-11-0 ... P Charlton
3 f00-0 ARAGEN Lockerbie 5-11-0 ... Balmer
4 00/00 BACLEY MOSS Redden 5-11-0 ... P Murphy 4
10 p- KNOSSOS R Fisher 5-11-0 ... D McCaskill 4
12 0 LEX KELLY Denys Smith 5-11-0 ... A Stringer 4
13 000 LITTLE NEWMARKET Mrs A Cousins 7-11-0 ... P Perry
15 0-200 MASTER SEAL M W Dickinson 5-11-0 ... J Davies 7
18 00 RIBONMASTER R Fisher 6-11-0 ... D Goulding
20 00 SECRET MINSTREL J Parkes 5-11-0 ... M Stephens 7
21 SOIE GRISE A Smith 6-11-0 ... J Harris 4
23 32/- SPLENDIDA W A Stephenson 5-11-0 ... Lamb
24 pu-00 STARSHOT M Cousins 7-11-0 ... J Hanson 7
28 00 TELLYWOG Waggott 7-11-0 ... Redfern
29 0333/ TOUSSAC A Stephenson 7-11-0 ... Mr N Waggott 7
30 00 VINTAGE BOTTLE A Corner 6-11-0 ... Mr E McIntyre 4
32 0000 WILLERBY (B) Craig 5-11-0 ... Tuck
33 0 WISE MAN R Thompson 6-11-0 ... Holmes
34 0 W SIX TIMES M W Dickinson 5-11-0 ... Earnshaw

15-8 Master Seal, 3 W Six Times, 5 Lex Kelly, 8 Ribonmaster, 12 Toussac, Sole Grise, 16 others.

Plumpton results

Going: heavy

1.45 (1.48) SHEFFIELD PARK HURDLE (Div 1: novices: £690: 2m)
MY JOHN CHARLOTT ch g. by Charlottown — My Queenie (B Kramer) 5-11-5 R Champion (5-2 fav) 1
Merstein ... R Goldstein (14-1) 2
Mr Nimble ... G Moore (15-2) 3
TOTE: win 30p. Places: 10p, 42p, 25p. Dual forecast £1.09. CSF. £3.75. J Gifford at Findon. 8l, nk. Widd (8-1) 4th. 12 ran.

2.15 (2.18) B.P.A. BETTING OFFICES CHASE (Novices: £1,021: 2m 3l 90yd)
STATIST ch g. by Soverign Path — Please Reply (Mrs S Mutton) 7-11-0 bl B Wright (8-1) 1
Spinning Reel ... C Kinane (33-1) 2
Nookie Bear ... B de Haan (5-2 fav) 3
TOTE win: 78p. Places 30p, 78p, 12p. Dual forecast £56.41. C.S.F. £24.75. T. Hallett at Saltash. 20l, 12l. Merry Meadow (12-1) 4th. 14 ran. NR Swift King.

2.45 (2.47) FLYAWAY CHASE (Hunters: £1,209: 3mlf).
VALARION b g by Levmoss — Yanilla (M. Churches) 9-11-0 Miss S. Waterman (10-1) 1
Best Boy ... Mr T. Hills (4-1) 2
Lucky Tees ... Mr S. Andrews (16-1) 3
TOTE Win: £1.19 Places: 33p, 11p, 24p. Dual forecast £7.76. CSF: £5.00. M. Churches at Godney. ½l, 30l. Hesitation, Krani 9-4 jt-favs. Set Point (14-1) 4th. 10 ran.

3.15 (3.18) COWFOLD HURDLE (Selling handicap: £755: 2m).
GUYWOOD b g by Tudor Ryhthm — Smokey Dawn (K. Sykes) 4-10-9 bl R. Chapman (11-4 fav) 1
Polarita ... A Madgwick (4-1) 2
Errantry ... K. Caplen (12-1) 3
TOTE Win: 28p Places: 20p, 14p, 27p Dual forecast 83p. CSF: £1.42. P. M. Taylor at Upper Lambourn. 3l, 4l. Yukon Flash (7-2) 4th. 11 ran.

3.45 (3.46) SCOTTS RESTAURANT CHASE (Handicap: £1,856: 3m 1f)
PERSIAN WANDERER b g by Menelek-Stroll On (Mrs J Bealby) 9 11 (8-1) 1
Abbey Brig ... R Rowe (8-11 fav) 2
Town Counsellor ... J Akehurst (10-1) 3
TOTE Win: £1.09. places; 17p, 10p, 24p. Dual forecast: 84p C S.F. £1.37. N Henderson at Lambourn, ½l, 10l. Rathlek (14-1) 4th, 8 ran.

4 15 (4 17) SHEFFIELD PARK HURDLE (Div. II, Novices. £690: 2m)
JANUS, ro g. by Ragstone — Jaunary (K Little) 4-10-9 S Shilston (3-1) 1
Brave George ... P Carvill (10-11 fav) 2
Le Gran Brun ... R Rowe (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 14p, 11p, 15p. Dual F 23p CSF: 57p Mrs N Smith, at Chichester 6l, ½l. Tower Win (6-1) 4th. 12 ran. NR: High Heaven.

4 45 (4 46) SHEFFIELD PARK HURDLE (Div III): (Novices. £1,000: £690: 2m)
CHARJIM ch g by Scottish Rifle—Legal Love (A Moore) 4-8-11 M Perrett (8-1) 1
Brogue ... G Moore (6-1) 2
Kassak ... M Hammond (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win: 97p. Places; 20p. 21p. 36p. Dual Forecast: £4.35. CSF: £5.66 A Moore at Brighton. ½l, 8l, Harvest Supper 5-4 fav. Orange Town Man (20-1) 4th 11 ran)

PLACEPOT: £16.30.

Nottingham

Going: Chases; good Hurdles; soft

1.0 (1.7) BENDIGO HURDLE (Div I) novices' Fillies & mares: £621: 2m)
KESWOOM b f by Shoshoon-Malls Colleen (H Dale) 4-10-3 T Wll (100-30) 1
Horkey ... S McNeil (33-1) 2
Badsworth Girl ... K Whyte (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win 42p places 14p, 75p, 21p dual forecast; winner or second with any horse: 18p. CSF £10 32. P Bevan at Uttoxeter. 15l, 4l. Syncopate 11-4fav Andreas Pet (50-1) 4th. 24 ran. NR: Green Hill.

1.30 (1.38) KINGSTON CHASE (novice handicap: £1,044 2m)
KALKASHANNDI gr g. by Caro-Karmala (Mrs Underwood) 8-10-7 P Scudamore (4-1 fav) 1
Brave Fellow ... P A Charlton (9-2) 2
Paper Rich ... J Suthern (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win 44p. places 16p, 21p, 22p dual forecast 95p. CSF £2.21 Tricast £17.96. D Morley at Bury St Edmunds, sh hd, 12l. The Go-Boy (9-1) 4th. 12 ran.

2.0 (2.7) HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (novices: £1,258: 2m)
BASILS CHOICE b g. Distinctive-Parry (C Murphy) R Earnshaw (7-4 fav) 1
Warner For Sport ... P Scudamore (9-1) 2
Jimbrook ... Mr T Easterby (9-4) 3
TOTE Win 31p. places 14p, 27p, 10p dual forecast £1.98. CSF £1.99 M Dickinson at Harewood, 2l, ½l, Coldtric (50-1) 4th. 17 ran.

2.30 (2 35) CITY TRIAL HURDLE (Handicap: £3,215. 2m)
BROADSWORD b h, by Ack-Ack — Cutting (Ld Northampton) 5-11-13 P Scudamore (4-6 fav) 1
Secret Ballot ... A Turnell (9-2) 2
No Bombs ... Mr T Thomson Jones (3-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 18p; places 10p, 16p, 24p. Dual f 23p CSF 40p. Tricast: £1.25. D. Nicholson at Storr-on-the-Wold. 3l, 1l. Chino God (50-1) 4th. 12 ran.

3 0 (3.1) GOTHAM CHASE (Handicap: £1,272: 2m)
SALDATORE ch g. by Sallust — Cheduaille (Mrs M Skinner) 5-10-0, P Scudamore (6-1) 1
Ice Plant ... C Hawkins (9-2) 2
Fixed Price ... Mr A Sharpe (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win: 75p; places 42p. 23p. Dual f: £1.72 CSF: £3.28. D. Morley at Bury St Edmunds. 1½l, 7l. Moonshot (7-4 fav) 4th. 7 ran

3.30 (3.32) 17th-21st LANCERS CHASE (Hunters': £1,033: 3m)
TROYSWOOD, b g by Targogan-Saucy Vic (R Waugh) 10-12-7 Mr A. J. Wilson (13-8 fav) 1
Gay Tab ... Mr O Brooks (8-1) 2
Jimmyfisher ... Mr P. Mann (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win 25p, places 11p, 48p Dual f: 57p. CSF: £1.41. J. Edwards at Leominster. Hd, 15l Old Bean (4-1) 4th. 6 ran.

4.00 (4.03) BENDIGO HURDLE (Div II: novices: Fillies & mares: £621: 2m)
ALLIED CARDIFF, b f by Import-Monday Morning (Miss L. Blum) 4-11-0 J. Barlow (6-1) 1
Lawnswood Miss ... C. Astbury (9-2) 2
Surely Right ... S. Morshead (20-1) 3
TOTE WIN 50p: places 21p, 19p, 42p. Dual f: 86p CSF. £3.13. G. Blum at Newmarket. 3l, hd Ovington Court 5-2 fav. Porcupine Boon (4-1) 4th. 18 ran

PLACEPOT £13.20.

Phoenix Park query

Contradictory rumours persist in Irish racing circles as to whether racing will resume at Phoenix Park. The March 17 meeting has already been cancelled, and the opening of the Irish Flat season will now be at Leopardstown. There was a hint during the weekend that houses could now be built on the 120-acres racecourse site on the fringe of Dublin.

☐ Mr Gormley, retiring president of the National Union of Miners, is to join the board of the United Racecourses Ltd, the Levy Board subsidiary company which manages Epsom, Sandown and Kempton. Mr Gormley said: "I am honoured to be invited to join the board. Racing has always been my favourite sport and I will look forward to helping with ideas to make our tracks as entertaining as possible for racegoers."

Newton Abbot card

12.45 SADDLE TOR CHASE (Div I: novice hunters: £605: 2m 5f) (12 runners)

[illegible]

1.15 SADDLE TOR CHASE (Div II: novice hunters: £601: 2m 5f) (12)

[illegible]

1.45 CHINKWELL TOR HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £923: 2m 150yd) (16)

[illegible]

9-4 Gymor, 5-2 Sterridge Valley, 3 Disco, 11-2 Indado, 8 Cambray Lad, 12 others.

2.15 CORNDON TOR CHASE (Novices: £2,362: 2m 150yd) (14)

1 411b TOM'S LITTLE AL (CD/B) W R Williams 6-11-13 R Millman 7
[illegible]
7 BALLACOREY T Marshall 6-11-3 ... C Brown
CELTIC LOVE M Oliver 6-11-3 ... Mr J Weston 4
DRUMMOSSIE Scriven 6-11-3 ... Mr Peter Hobbs 7
HALDON HEATH Keenor 6-11-3 ... P Leach
16 0pp00 KILBARTH J Wright 7-11-3 ... A O'Hagan
18 3f10 NEW DANCE Mrs J Foster 6-11-3 ... P Carvill 4
19 03pf PEDIBUS Barons 6-11-3 ... S May
23 p00f WULA Forsey 6-11-3 ... John Williams

6-4 Run Hard, 4 Tom's Little Al, 11-2 Celtic Love, 7 Bobby Kempinski, 8 Slaney, 10 Ballacorey. 12 others.

2.45 SADDLE TOR CHASE (Div III: novice hunters: £601: 2m 5f) (12)

7 CORNISH PILGRIM B Isaac 8-12-0 ... B Isaac 7
8 p-0 CORONELLA MAID H Williams 8-12-0 ... H Williams 7
11 p/ FLYING STREAK R Barrow 7-12-0 ... Miss J Barrow 7
14 /002-0 GREAT CRACK Mrs M Close 13-12-0 ... J Mackie 4
17 ppf- HENLEY FAIR B Hughes 8-12-0 ... B Hughes 7
22 0000/ LEONSTAR W Powell 7-12-0 ... W Powell 7
25 43f/0 MASTER STRAIGHT Mrs D Sloman 10-12-0 J Llewellyn 7
28 0p-20 MOONELLO K Carter 10-12-0 ... Mrs L Sheody 7
30 /43Cp- NEESEDEN R Winslade 10-12-0 ... Mrs J Hembrow 4
33 00 PRESCEENA WOOD P Tylor 8-12-0 ... Miss P Fisher 7
37 0/p REVEL DAY Mrs W Dennis 9-12-0 ... R Long 7
43 0- TRUE MEMBER P Norman 8-12-0 ... K Bishop 7

9-4 Moonello, 3-1 Cornish Pilgrim, 7-2 Great Crack, 5-1 Neeseden, 8-1 Master Straight, 14-1 True Member, 16-1 others.

3.15 HOUND TOR HURDLE (Novices: selling: £635: 2m 150yd) (14)

1 0000 LYNWOOD LADY Muggeridge 5-11-12 R Muggeridge
4 0p BOWBRIDGE LADY D Fletcher 7-10-12 ... D Chinn
6 000 CLASSIC TALENT J Baker 5-10-12 Michelle Manning
7 p HEROIC LADY Juckes 9-10-12 ... —
8 000/ MILLFIELD ROYAL M Pipe 5-10-12 ... S Crooks
10 000 SAMANTHA DANE D H Jones 5-10-12 ... C Seaward
11 00 SOME BABY Kernick 5-10-12 ... M Yeomans
13 TAW VALLEY Gillard 9-10-12 ... V McKevitt
17 1400 BANNOCK PRINCE K Bishop 4-10-7 ... P Nicholls
23 p HAI BOGEY W G Turner 4-10-7 ... Jessica Turner
25 0 HOLD FIRE Burchell 4-10-7 ... N Coleman
30 0p40 REDESIGN (B) T Marshall 4-10-7 ... J Davies
31 035 SHADY DRIVE (F) C Hill 4-10-7 ... —
32 0002 SWIFT STEP (B) G Balding 4-10-7 ... M Lynn

4-6 Swift Step, 9-4 Shady Drive, 7 Bannock Prince, 10 Redesign, 14 others

Sedgefield selections

1.15 Melody Moon, 1.45 Vronsky, 2.15 Trearnie, 2.45 Rupertino, 3.15 Twiflight, 3.45 Ashley House, 4.15 Sausolito, 4.45 Master Seal.

Towcester selections

1.0 Spinning Saint, 1.30 Orchid Bay, 2.0 Illegal Lady, 2.30 Hammer Head, 3.0 Stephouette, 3.30 Weavers Loom, 4.0 Bright Beacon, 4.30 Hasty Storm.

Newton Abbot selections

12.45 Brewster II, 1.15 Srinagar, 1.45 Gymor, 2.15 Run Hard, 2.45 Cornish Pilgrim, 3.15 Swift Stop, 3.45 Celtic Rambler, 4.15 Recycled, 4.45 Barrow.

CCPR

Little mercy for the one-armed bandit

By Our Sports Correspondent

Despite protests from the Central Council of Physical Recreation, the Government are expected to go ahead with proposals to impose a 15 per cent tax on the takings of fruit machines in sports clubs. Peter Lawson, the CCPR general secretary, described the tax as "mugging sport".

The tax, which is likely to be brought in during the Budget next month, is opposed by football, rugby and golf clubs who estimate they will lose up to £5m a year. Protests from the CCPR went to the Treasury last week but yesterday there were strong indications that they were too late.

Mr Lawson said: "The money the government intend taking from sports clubs will mean we will have to sacrifice our funds to rate increases, insurance costs, hire charge increases and inflation." He said it was like imposing a tax on a family card game.

The CCPR say: "The government must realise that with three million unemployed and some 13 million British people dependent in one way or another on state hand-outs, it is absolutely vital to society that local sports clubs should be allowed to continue their voluntary efforts."

The Council claim that the government's next step could be to impose taxes on other forms of fund-raising, including jumble sales. They say the tax would be a "body blow to voluntary sports officials and will cause untold damage to sporting opportunities for our boys and girls".

Many small rugby clubs depend on gaming machines to raise sufficient monety to run colts teams and subsidize student players. As an example, Mitcham Rugby Club, in South London, enjoy pre-tax takings of £1,200 from each of their two fruit machines. While 100 members pay annual subscriptions of £14 and £2 match fees, the machines help subsidize the four under-19 colts sides and a "mini-section" of 50 or 60 youngsters between eight and 14.

Mitcham pay £400 a year to licence the machines but have been able to use the profits to instal training lights, pay a deposit on new showers and subsidize unemployed players. The club feel particularly upset about paying more tax because their catchment zone is designated an area of "social priority".

At present the government receive about £10m in registration fees and £34½m in VAT from 20,000 clubs of various types who have installed a total of 34,000 machines. This includes social and political clubs.

Table tennis

Latest progress in 'snakes and ladders'

By a Special Correspondent

The strange career of the former national champion Carole Knight, whose progress some times resembles a game of snakes and ladders, moved on to a forward square with the release of the latest national rankings yesterday. Miss Knight has moved above Alison Gordon and Linda Jarvis to No 3.

The oddity of her promotion is that it comes too late to give her a seeding in this week's national championship which is based on the top four. That could have quite an effect on the destination of the title.

Miss Knight's aggressive game is sometimes too much for the defence of England's No 1 Jill Hammersley whom she beat in the 1980 final. Instead she may not meet Mrs Mammersley at all because the luck of draw has brought her a likely meeting in the quarter final round with Karen Witt who beat her in the English Open. The top ten rankings are:

Men: 1, D Douglas (Birmingham), 2, P Day (Soham), 3, D Johnson (Birmingham), 4, G. Sandley (Potters Bar), 5, D Parker (Preston), 6, K Jackson (Romford), 7, D. Wells (Tottenham), 8, M Mitchell (Edmonton), 9, N. Eckersley (Warrington), 10, Andrew (Stratford, E15)

Women 1, Mrs J Hammersley (Preston), 2, Miss K Witt (Reading), 3, Miss C Knight (Middlesbrough), 4, Mrs L Jarvis (Guisborough), 5, Miss A Gordon (Reading), 6, Miss A Stevenson (Loughborough), 7, Miss L Bellinger (Dunstable), 8, Miss A Mitchell (Edmonton), 9, Mrs M. Hill (Bradford), 10, Mrs K. Smith (Leicester).

Cricket

The day Sri Lanka will come to a halt

From Richard Streeton
Colombo, Feb 15

Sri Lanka go into their five-day game with England on Wednesday in the knowledge that Australia are the only country to have won their first ever Test match. It would be a remarkable triumph indeed if Sri Lanka achieved what England, South Africa, West Indies, New Zealand, India and Pakistan all failed to do in the past.

Cricket fever has gripped this tropical island. When Sri Lanka were elevated to Test match status by the International Cricket Conference last July, it was seen here as final confirmation of the country's importance and standing as an independent nation. Now the great moment has arrived, the junketing is under way with banquets, special coin and stamp issues and shops and businesses planning to close for a public holiday.

Those not at the ground will follow every ball on transistors. If the weekend's one-day matches are any guide, even policemen on traffic duty will use their free hand to keep a radio to their ear.

Until themid-1960s most English teams on six-week sea voyages to Australia and New Zealand ade brief visits here, but today's air timetables make it more difficult to interrupt the journey. In recent years Sri Lanka have come to rely more and more on longer visits by England sides touring India, Pakistan or the far east.

With other countries also beginning to contribute to the game's development here, by the mid-seventies Sri Lankan cricket was making great strides both against India and Pakistan and in England during the one-day World Cups.

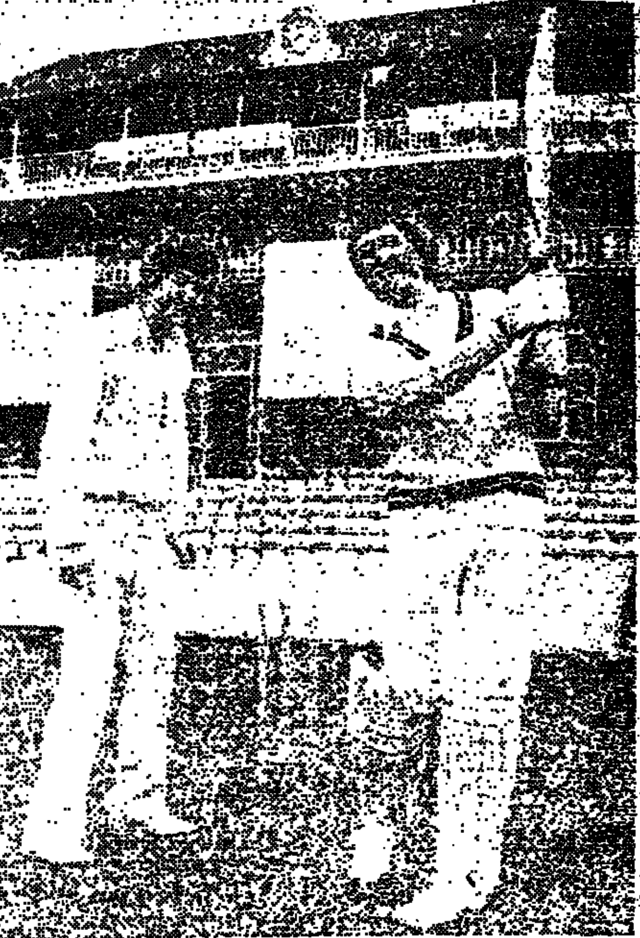
Their election to full ICC membership seven months ago was inevitable and since that happened enormous improvements have been carried out to stadiums Colombo, Kandy, Radella and Galle. A national cricket foundation has been created with the aim of improving facilities and standards, and the game has been more competitively organized at both school and club level.

From Sri Lanka's showing both in England last summer and so far on England's present visit there is no doubt that the players here possess both the good and bad attribute of the typical unsophisticated cricketer.

Their batsmen drive and square-cut freely, their best bowlers are spinners, and both categories rely a lot on their wrists and share a complete unawarenesss of the discipline necessary for a five-day match. It is understandable for players who are virtually still part-timers and more used to two-day weekend fixtures.

Sri Lanka could find it hard going in the Test match arena without an out-and-out fast bowler, and this could be a recurring problem. They are a small people physically and they may find it diifficult to find quick bowlers with sufficient basic strength and stamina.

Where Sri Lanka have plenty to teach the rest of the cricket world is in standards of behaviour and general approach. Cricket remains fun, there are no arguments, and "walking" is commonplace while the umpire deliberates. Perhaps, sadly, they will learn these habits in due course, but meanwhile everyone in cricket will wish Sri Lanka well. The game at international level can do with some different faces and with new enthusiasm.



Howzat! Severiano Ballesteros,, wielding a willow as if it were a wood, indulges in the rare pleasure of going for a six for a change - or is it a hole in one? - on the unfamiliar greensward of the Oval. The fielder -or is it his caddie? - is Pat Pocock, who in his Test days saw better impersonations of the tailend swing and who might be happy to call this one a drive out of bounds rather than one over the boundary. The exercise was to promote cricket tours to La Manga, where Ballesteros is a swashbuckler with that other, smaller and, on this fairway, sacrilegious ball.

Athletics

Williamson faces biggest test

By Norman Fox
Athletics Correspondent

After twice improving the British best time for the indoor 1,500 metres this season, Graham Williamson, the stylish Scottish runner, will have his biggest test next Saturday for Britain against West Germany at RAF Cosford. Williamson, aged 21, from Glasgow is the fastest in the world this year, but needs stiffer competition to discover whether he has fully recovered from a stress fracture which ruined his outdoor season last year.

Williamson is confident the injury has healed but he has missed so much competition in the last 12 months that he is now in a hurry to catch up Sebastian Coe, Steve Ovett, and Steve Cram, none of whom is racing indoors this season. However well he runs next weekend, though, Williamson will not compete in the European indoor championships in Milan next month. He is working for a degree in business studies and is making this his priority.

With many of Britain's leading athletes avoiding early competition in a season stretching out to the Commonwealth Games in October, the selectors have had difficlty in raising a team strong enough to worry the Germans.

Linsey MacDonald, who is gradually recovering form after injury, has been asked to move up her distance to 800 metres. She says she has no plans to abandon the 400 metres, and is merely "helping Britain out."

MEN: 60m: C Sharp (Shotlleston), H. King (Bracknell) 200m: E. Tulloch (Sale), M. Fowel (Newcastle) 400m: P Dunn (Liverpool Harriers), T Whitehead (Chelmsford). 800m: S Caldwell (Bolton), C. McGeorge (Cockermouth) 1500m. G. Williamson (Springburn), A Salter (Birchfield). 3000m. K Newton (Sheffield). R Callan (Leicester) 60m hurdles: M. Hollom (Wolverhampton). W Greaves (Haringey). Long jump: A. Moore (Birchfield). W Kirkpatrick (Ballymena) Triple jump. J. Herbert (Haringey). E. McCalla (Birchfield). Pole vault: J. Gutteridge (Windsor). G. Eggleton (Borough Road) High jump: A. Kruger (Liverpool Pembroke). G. Robertson (RAF) Shot: S. Rodhouse (Southampton), N Tabor (Southampton).

WOMEN: 60m: W Hoyte (Hounslow). J Baptiste (Wolverhampton). 200m: R. Patten (Notts). M Scutt (Sale). 400m: V. Elder (Havering). L Forsyth (Wolverhampton). 800m. J. Asgill (Stretford). L. MacDonald (Pitreavie). 1500m J. Marlow (Stretford). G. Dainty (Birchfield). 60m hurdles: J Livermore (Rugby). Y. Wray (Stretford). Long jump: A. W. Cording (Essex Ladies). D Elliott (Leicester). Shot: J. Oakes (Croydon). H. Hounsell (Chelmsford).

Bowls

Young men take the limelight

By Gordon Allan

Suggestions that the world indoor bowls championship, sponsored by Embassy, might be moved to England can be discounted. It is staying at the Coatbridge club, near Glasgow, where it has been held since its inaugural year, 1979, and where John Watson, of the West of Scotland club, Rutherglen, camo the new champion on Sunday.

The Coatbridge area cannot be described as an annexe of paradise, but Monklands District Council and the club's voluntary workers make an excellent job of running the championship.

It is good to have a new name on the trophy. A procession behind Davind Bryant, or anyone else, is monotonous. Some say Bryant is not the player he was.

But the future belongs to the younger men, like Jim Baker, the runner-up, and John Dunn, who delivered the shot of a lifetime to beat Bryant.

The change of format from round robin to straight knockout meant sharper competitiveness. The standard of bowling, according to those who have watched all four championships, was higher this year.

The standard of sportmanship was high, too. Disappointment yes, dispute no. Woods were not petulantly kicked about, nor decisions questioned. Bowls, like any sport, has its forms of gamesmanship. These were absent from Coatbridge. it is a sign of the times in sport that such a point is worth emphasizing.

Cycling

Two riders join forces

By John Wilcockson

A welcome boost to British professional cycling has been given by the presentation in Coventry yesterday of a three-man team to be sponsored jointly by Coventry Eagle Cycles, Campagnolo components and a sports promotion company, Sports-Plus.

The team brings together two Midlands riders, Phil Bayton, aged 31, and Mick Bennett, 32, who have not joined forces since racing for Great Britain in the 1972 Olympic Games.

هكذا من الأصل

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS

DEATHS

HODGSON.—On February 13th, Fay, darling wife of Andrew, and dearly loved mother of Andrew and Nicholas. Into thy hands O Lord.

LEIGH.—On 11th February, 1982 at Sion Hill House, Wolverley, Constance Mary, aged 84; head of mathematics, Kidderminster High School—1929-58. Funeral at St Georges Church, Kidderminster on Thursday, 18th February at 1.45 pm. followed by cremation at Stourbridge at 2.30. Family flowers only please, but donations, if desired, to the Worcestershire Nature Conservation Trust, c/o. Ivens and Morton (reference D.M.) Carlton House, Marlborough St., Kidderminster DY10 1BA.

MANNION, JOHN JOSEPH.—Very suddenly on February 6th without prior illness at home in Streatham, London. Our dearly beloved husband, father, grandfather and brother. Service has taken place on February 12th.

MARTIN.—On Saturday 13th February, suddenly at home, Philip David, aged 45 years, cherished husband of Judith and devoted father of James and Alexander. Funeral service at St. Martin's Church on 18th February, at ... pm. followed by cremation at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip at 1.30 pm. Flowers to F. A. Ellement, 21 Bridge St., Pinner.

MILLWOOD.—On February 11th, 1982, Richard Drury (Dick), late Chairman of W. S. Bond Ltd. and devoted husband of the late Vi Millwood, beloved father of Joy and Valerie and loving grandfather of Tools and Colin. Service at St. James Norlands Church, St. James Gardens, Notting Hill, W.11. on Monday, February 22nd at 3 p.m. followed by cremation at Mort-...

IN MEMORIAM

MULLENS, WILLIAM LANGFORD.—Died 16 February 1946 at Picket Twenty, Andover. Lovingly remembered by Ruth and Hugh.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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LEGAL NOTICES

EDUCATIONAL

NOTICE

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

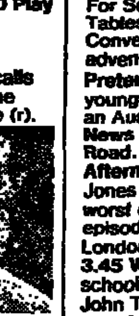
6.40 Open University: Personality and Learning 7.05 Creating the System 7.30 Beginning Reading. Closedown at 7.55 9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Spanish conversation 9.35 Germany 9.53 German conversation 10.10 Look and Read 10.35 Religious and Moral Education 11.00 Early Life 11.17 Television Club 11.38 Shakespeare in Perspective: Twelfth Night 12.05 General Studies 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only Financial Report and news headlines with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Among the items is a look at a range of coloured contact lenses. 1.45 Bod. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r) 2.00 You and Me. For four and five year olds (r) 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: The Music Arcade: Brass 2.40 Communicate! 3.00 Closedown 3.20 Tomos a Titw. Welsh comedy series 3.53 Regional news (not London)

3.55 **Play School.** For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC2)
4.20 **Cartoon:** Winsome Witch in School Teacher Winnie (r)
4.25 **Jackanory.** Prunella Scales with part two of Bogwoppit (r)
4.40 **Animal Magic.** Johnny Morris reveals how the majority of our animals survive the harsh winter
5.05 **John Craven's Newsround**
5.10 **Grange Hill.** Drama series set in a mixed secondary school
5.40 **News** read by Richard Baker **6.00 South East at Six 6.25 Nationwide** introduced by David Dimbleby and Frank Bough
6.55 **Cartoon:** Puss Gets the Boot — the debut of Tom and Jerry
7.05 **Doctor Who.** Peter Davison in part two of The Visitation
7.30 **A Question of Sport.** Two teams led by Willie Carson and Bill Beaumont in a test of sporting knowledge
8.00 **Legacy of Murder.** The first of a six part light-hearted thriller starring Dick Emery as detective Bernie Weinstock and four others
8.35 **Taxi.** Humorous tales from the cab ranks of New York starring Judd Hirsch

9.00 **News** read by John Humphrys
9.25 **Play for Today: Too Late to Talk to Billy** by J Graham Reid. James Ellis stars as Norman Martin, a tough, independent man, feared even by the paramilitary that control his area of Belfast. He lives with his estranged family — his wife is dying in hospital, the result of a beating he gave her for infidelity — his son, Billy, with whom he has an uneasy relationship and his three daughters, each of them with varying degrees of affection for their father
10.50 **Billie Jo Spears.** The American country singers in concert at The New London Theatre (r)
11.38 **News headlines**
11.40 **American Attitudes.** Richard Kershaw talks to Nobel prizewinning economist, Professor Milton Friedman. His theories of monetarism have played a crucial part in the shaping of both President Reagan's and Mrs Thatcher's economic policies
12.10 **Weather**

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Instrumentation 7.05 The Planet Earth. 7.30 Talking to Children. 7.55 Closedown. 11.00 Play School presented by Elizabeth Millbank and Dev Sagoo. 11.25 Closedown. 3.55 The Old Boy Network: Chesney Allen. He recalls his show business career from the stage of the Westminster Theatre (r).


Chesney Allen: BBC 2. 3.55 pm

4.35 **Seapower.** The evolution of the battleship (r).
5.05 **Fou Ts'ong plays Chopin's** Nocturne No 1, Op 62.
5.10 **The Mackenzie File.** The views of Scottish educationalist, R.F. Mackenzie.
5.40 **Laurel and Hardy in Brats*** (1930).
6.00 **The Waltons.** A new school teacher arrives on Walton's Mountain.
6.45 **News with subtitles.**
6.50 **Film: The Getting of Wisdom** (1977) starring Susannah Fowle, John Walters and Barry Humphries. Period piece about a country girl sent to Australia's exclusive school for young ladies. Her lack of social niceties and her huge talent for music set her apart from the rest of the snobbish girls.
8.30 **Russell Harty.** His guests are Scots soprano Mary Sandeman and OTT regulars Lenny Henry and Chris Tarrant.

9.00 **Pot Black 82.** Tonight there is a Group one match between Welshman Doug Mountjoy, the 1981 World Professional Finalist and Irishman Alex Higgins, a former World Champion.
9.25 **One Man and His Dog.** The third heat of the BBC's International Sheepdog Championship features three Irishmen — William Murphy, Arthur Mawhinney and David Brady.
10.05 **Arena: The Chelsea Hotel.** A documentary about the celebrated New York Hotel much favoured by the arts and crafts fraternity (r).
11.00 **Newsnight.** The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the stories that made this morning's headlines. Ends at 11.50

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: Home Activities. 9.35 An author talks about his writing. 10.18 The story is A Bed For Squeak. 10.35 Macbeth. 11.03 Mathematical Tables. 11.22 Early travel 11.39 French Conversation. 112.00 Button Moon. Space Age adventures for the very young. 12.10 Let's Pretend. The Whistling Kettle - a play for the very young. 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama series about an Australian family during World War Two. 1.00 News 1.20 Thames News 1.30 Take the High Road. Stories based on a Highland estate. 2.00 Afternoon Plus Mavis Nicholson and Glyn Seaborn Jones discuss the problem of being one's own worst enemy. 2.45 Born and Bred. The final episode in the series featuring the two South London families - the Benges and the Tonsleys (r). 3.45 Welcome Back, Kotter. American high school comedy series starring Gabe Kaplan and John Travolta. It is the week of the exams and everybody is feeling the strain.

4.15 **Cartoon:** Dr Snuggles
4.20 **On Safari** with Christopher Biggins and guest Kenny Everett
4.45 **CB TV - Channel 14.** News, views and ideas for young people
5.15 **Emmerdale Farm.** Jack Sugden thinks he knows who slashed the tyres
5.45 **News 6.00 Thames News**
6.20 **Help!** Viv Taylor Gee with news about children in care and an organization called A Voice for the Child in Care which gives advice on the rights of the children and their parents
6.30 **Crossroads.** Glenda Banks is shaken by the demonstration she attended
6.55 **Reporting London.** News of the Metropolis from Denis Tuohy
7.30 **Max Rolls On.** Max Bygraves takes a sentimental journey to the places and people who mean a lot to him. Among his guests is Henry Cooper
8.30 **Top of the World.** An inter-continental competition to find a superbrain. Introduced by Eamonn Andrews. Contestants in London, Miami and Sydney compete for the prize of a vintage Rolls Royce. The questions are compiled by Deborah Sutherland

9.00 **Muck and Brass.** The final episode in the series about graft and corruption in local goverment. Tom Craig, the amoral property developer and builder, celebrates the fifth anniversary of his company and, coincidentally, the realization of his plans for the Slatterly site. Mel Smith stars as Craig
10.00 **News**
10.30 **Mid-week Sports Special.** Brian Moore introduces highlights of one of tonight's football matches and Reg Gutteridge reports from the Reno, Nevada, ringside on the fight between undisputed world welterweight champion Sugar Ray Leonard and his challenger Bruce Finch, also of the United States
12.00 **Superstar Profile.** Catherine Laporte Coolen talks to MASH veteran Alan Alda about himself and his latest film, Four Seasons
12.25 Close with Elisabeth Lutyens reading an extract from one of her favourite authors

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 — Sewing.
10.00 News.
10.02 From our own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Peggy's House" by Robert James.
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: "Paula's Tape" by Rony Robinson.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Quote ... Unquote Nigel Rees and guests share favourite quotations and identify others.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Bleak House by Charles Dickens (part 2).†
4.00 Places of Pilgrimage (last in series) Bernard Jackson visits San Giovanni Rotondo.
4.30 Common's Sense. John Mapleback examines George Orwell's debt to writer Jack Common
4.45 Story Time: "An Old Captivity" by Nevile Shute (7).
5.55 Weather Programme News.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Never Too Late †
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 Animal Language (3) Killer Whales and Dolphins.
8.20 Snapping. The Conversion Phenomenon.
9.05 In Touch
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Legal, Decent, Honest and Truthful †
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Charmed Lives" by Michael Korda (7).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News Weather Report.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Purcell, Marais, Monteverdi, Corelli; records. †
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning concert (continued) Respighi, Nielsen, Ravel; records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's composer: Dvorak; records.†
10.00 Piano Music and Clarinet Quintets Schumann, Julia Usher, Patrick Piggott, Brahms †
12.00 The English Concert Part 1: Handel, Bach, Jean-Marie Leclair.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 The English Concert Part 2: Bach, Handel †
2.00 Van Cliburn Piano Competition 1981 A recital by the winner: Mendelssohn, Debussy, Liszt, Brahms.
2.50 Youth Orchestras of the World Yehudi Menuhin School String Orchestra: Mozart, Stamitz, Erika Fox, Britten, Holst.†
4.25 Jazz Today †
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Three Italian Writers (3) Italo Calvino. Talk by Paul Bailey
7.45 BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra Concert: Lutoslawski, Sandor Balassa, Liszt †
8.35 Interval Reading.
8.45 Concert Part 2: Prokofiev †
9.35 Sylvius Weiss on record.†
10.00 Two Gallants. A story by James Joyce.
10.20 Chopin Piano recital †
11.00 News.
11.05 A Haydn Terzetto.†
VHF ONLY
5.55 Open University.


Nigel Rees: Chairman of Quote ... Unquote (Radio 4, 12.27 pm)


Michael Bryant: Jarndyce in Dicken's Bleak House, Radio 4, 3.02 pm

Radio 2

5.00am Ray Moore † 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford † 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport 6.00 John Dunn † 8.00 The Golden Age of Hollywood † 9.00 Listen to the Band † 9.30 The Organist Entertains † 10.00 One Man's Variety † 11.00 Brian Matthew † from midnight 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music †

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates 11 30 Dave Lee Travis 2.00 Paul Burnett 3.30 Steve Wright 5.00 Peter Powell 7 00 Talkabout 8.00 David Jensen 10.00 John Peel † 12.00 midnight Close

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648kHz (463m) at the following times GMT 6.00 Newsdesk 7 00 World News 7 09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 7 30 Ploughman of the Moon 7 45 Network UK 8 00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8 15 Europa 8 30 The Reith Lecturer 9.00 World News 9 09 Review of the British Press 9 15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9 40 Look Ahead 9.45 Discovery 10 15 The End of the Affair 10.30 Musician At Large 11 00 World News 11 09 News About Britain 11 15 Letter from London 11.25 Scotland this Week 11.30 Sports International 12 00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Musical Memories 12.45 Sports Roundup 1 00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 1.30 Network UK 1 45 A Jolly Good Show 2.30 Thirty Minute theatre 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4 00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4 15 Sarah and Company 4.45 The World Today 5 00 World News 5.09 Meridian 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 8 15 A Word in Edgeways 9 45 Short Story 10.00 World News 10 09 The World Today 10 25 Scotland this Week 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10 45 Sports Roundup 11 00 World News 11 09 Commentary 11 15 Backtracking 11.30 Meridian 12 00 World News 12.09 News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12 30 A Jolly Good Show 1 15 Outlook News Summary 1 45 Report on Religion 2.00 World News 2 09 Review of the British Press 2.15 The King of Instruments 2.30 The Reith Lecturer 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3 15 The World Today 3.30 Discovery 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

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REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

CYMRU/WALES 9.00 am-9.10 Closedown and 9.10-9.35 I Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth — Brazil (3) 12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales 3.20-3.55 Closedown 5.10-5.40 Rownd Y Byd. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today 705-7.30 Heddiw 12.10 am News and Weather. SCOTLAND 11.17am-11.38 For Schools Let's See Growing (1) 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland 10.50-11.40 Omnibus 11.40 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 10.35 am-11.00 For Schools Ulster In Focus 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.20-3.53 Closedown 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six 2.10 am News weather 2.0-3.55 Closedown ENGLAND 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 12.15 am Close.

ANGLIA

As Thames except 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time 1.20-1.30 News 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Peterborough Festival of Country Music. 11.45 Jazz. 12.30 am Tuesday Topic, followed by Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except. Starts 9.30 am-9.35 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? 6.00 North Tonight 6.35 Crosswords. 7.00-7.30 Two Of Us. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except 1.20 pm-1.30 News 3.45-4.15 Does The Team Think? 5.15-5.45 Radio 6.00 Lookaround 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 News. 12.03 am Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except Starts 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Does The Team Think? Hosted by Tim Brooke-Taylor. 4.13-4.15 News 5.15 Radio 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 12.00 News, followed by Closedown.

CENTRAL

As Thames except Starts 12.30-1.00 Young Doctors. 1.20—1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does The Team Think? Chaired by Tim Brooke-Taylor 5.15-5.45 Radio 6.00 Crossroads 6.25 News 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 News 12.05 am Jazz: Johnny Griffin. 12.35 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except Starts 1.20 pm Granada Reports 1.30 Exchange Flags 2.00 Take The High Road. 2.30-2.45 Old Salts. Dick Evans, lifeboatman 3.45-4.15 Does The Team Think? with Tim Brooke-Taylor. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes 6.00 This Is Your Right 6.05 Crossroads 6.30 Granada Reports 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 12.00 Late Night From Two: Shelley Rohde and Bob Greaes bring you late-night entertainment 12.30 am Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except 12.30 pm-1.00 Bygones 1.20 News 3.45-4.15 Square One 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Channel Report 6.30 Does the Team Think? 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin. 12.00 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except Starts 9.20 am Good Word 9 25-9.30 News 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround 3.45-4.15 Riordans 5.15-5.45 Survival 6.00 News 6.02 Crossroads 6.25 Northern Life with Tom Coyne 7 00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 12.00 Look at Bell Ringing. 12.05 am Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except Starts 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time 1.20 News 1.30-2.00 Electric Theatre Show 3.45-4.15 Does The Team Think? 5.10 [illegible] Tales 5.20—5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Take The High Road 12.00 Late Call. 12.05 am Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except 1.20 pm-1.30 News 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? with Tim Brooke-Taylor 5.15 Radio 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast 6.00 Coast to Coast 6.35 Crosswords 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 12.00 Entertainers Nolan Sisters in concert. 12.30 am Company. Closedown

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except 12.30 pm-1 00 Does the Team Think? 1 20-1 30 News 3.45-4.15 Calendar Tuesday 5.15-5.45 Benson 6 00 Calendar 6.35 Crosswords 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Closedown

HTV

As Thames except 12 30 pm Paint Along With Nancy 1 20-1 30 News 3.45-4 15 Does The Team Think? 5 10 Ask Oscar! 5 20-5 45 Crossroads 6.00 News 6.30 Arthur of the Britons 7 00 Emmerdale Farm 7 30-8 30 Side By Side with Max Bygraves 12 00 Closedown 15-6.30 Report Wales

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except 9 35 am-9 50 Am Gymru 1.39-11 54 About Wales 12 00-1 10 pm Treheban 4 15-4 45 Camgam 5 10-5.20 Mr Magoo 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd.

TSW

As Thames except 12 30 pm-1.00 Bygones 1.20-1.30 News 3.45-4 15 Square One 5.15 Gus Honeybun 5 20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Today South West 6.30 Does the Team Think? 7 00-7 30 Private Benjamin. 12.00 Postscript 12.06 am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT

CHOICE

Bill Beaumont: A Question of Sport (BBC 1 7.30pm)

● That man of many parts Dick Emery returns to our screens tonight in the first of a six-episode comedy thriller **LEGACY OF MURDER** (BBC 1 8.00 pm), a departure from his usual format of short sketches. His main character is small-time private detective, Bernie Weinstock, who operates his Crimebusters International organization from a run-down caravan situated at the bottom of a garden. The script, by John and Steven Singer, gives the talented comedian his usual chance to dress in drag as he plays four other characters. The storyline may be somewhat hackneyed but with supporting actors like Richard Vernon and with Roy Kinnear and Patrick Allan to come in future episodes it stands a good chance of success.

● Arena's **THE CHELSEA HOTEL** (BBC 2 10.05 pm) is a repeat to coincide with the subject s centenary this month. The programme is a documentary about New York's famous 'artists' hotel and a stream of names sing the praises of the rather drab-looking place and the people who have stayed there. Andy Warhol dines with William Burroughs in the room where the novel 2001 was born; our own naked civil servant, Quentin Crisp recalls memories of his fellow guests; and artist Alphaeus Cole looks back on a life older than the hotel itself.

● **SNAPPING — THE CONVERSION PHENOMENON** (Radio 4 8.20 pm) is an investigation by Gill Brown on the various techniques of conversion practised by fringe religious cults. It is claimed that a majority of these extreme religions use a brain-washing technique that is particularly successful with impressionable young people — eventually leading them to reject their family and friends. Gill Brown talks to former cult members about their treatment and hears how their personality and behaviour changed dramatically after undergoing a process that 'snapped' their minds.

Entertainments Guide

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THE TIMES 7 ★★★★ First Published 1785

Muggings show 'massive' rise

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Police are concerned about increases in robbery and muggings described as "massive" yesterday by Mr Barry Pain, president of the Association of Chief Police Officers.

Although rises have occurred in places affected by riots last summer, other forces are not exempt.

The figures for key provincial forces for the last three months of 1981, compared with a similar period in 1980, cover two categories of crime alarming the public.

They are theft from the person, which would include handbag snatching, pick-pocketing and simple theft, and robbery, which covers not only the holdup of security men but also other theft accompanied by threats or violence.

	Robbery percentage	Theft from person
Merseyside	+27.7	+4
W Midlands	+19	+13
Avon & Somerset (incl Bristol)	+60	−31
W Yorkshire (incl Leeds)	+25	+20
Kent	+20	+17

The Kent figures indicate that the rises are not confined to inner cities with big settlements of young blacks and Asians. The Bristol figures suggest that the violence or threats accompanying theft has increased, thus lifting ordinary theft into a more serious category. That could explain an otherwise puzzling decrease in theft from the person and big rises in robbery.

Mr Pain, who is Chief Constable of Kent, says that although the final figures for 1981 are not yet available, he believes that the increase in such offences will be shown in all force areas.

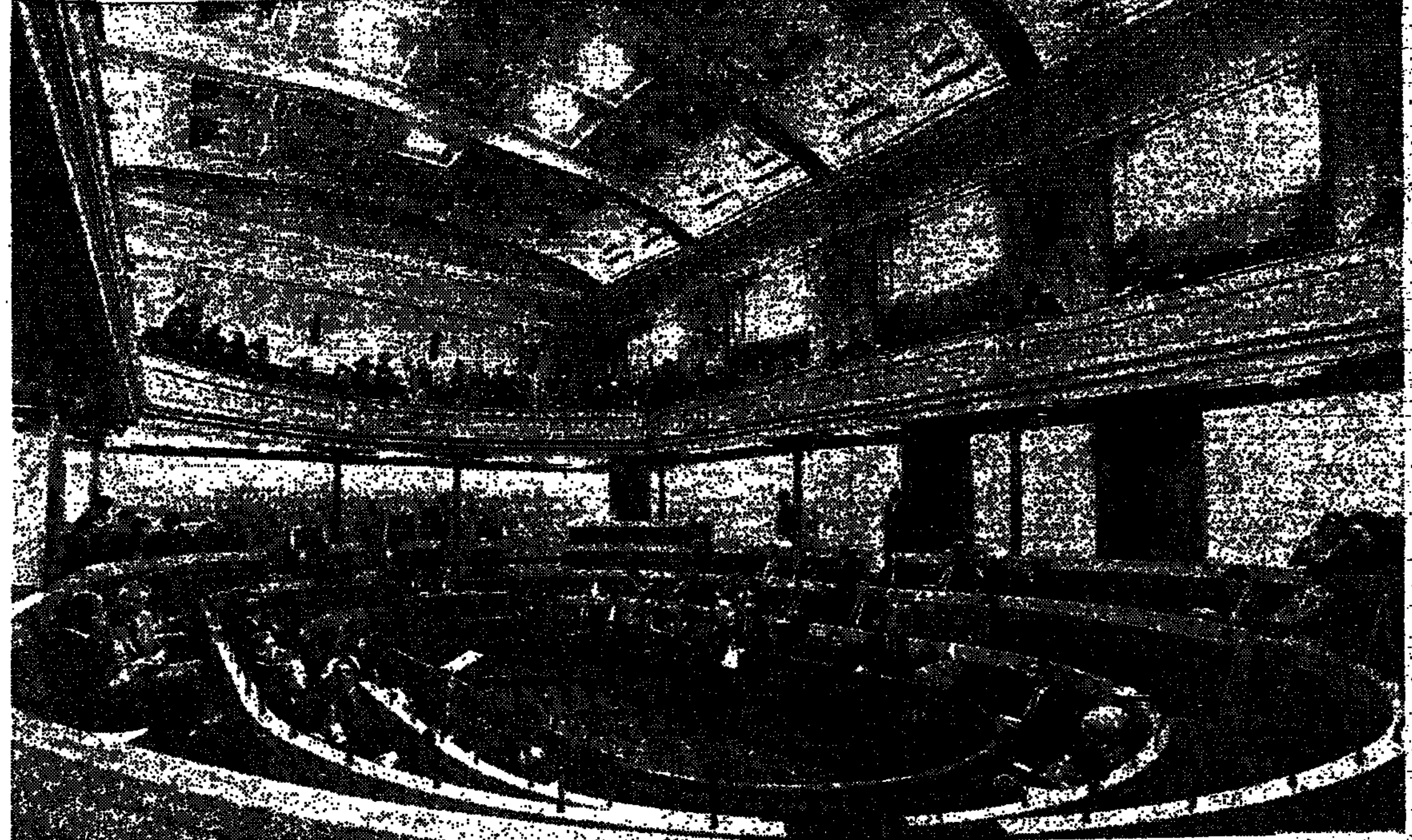
He answers speculation that the rise in street crime is the result of police going soft on muggers when community policing was introduced after the riots in an attempt to avoid further disturbances.

He said yesterday: "I believe that the vast majority of the public at large would much prefer to be able to go about their lawful business in safety and without fear of attack than to pander to those who, knowing full well that their actions are illegal, nevertheless set out to break the law.

"I see no reason why positive law enforcement should not be harmonious with so-called community policing. That is what it always is and always has been."

Historic first for Scottish MPs

David Liddle



The scene in Edinburgh yesterday as the Scottish Grand Committee of the House of Commons sat in the Scots capital for the first time. The debating chamber is built in part of the premises of the city's former Royal High School (Report, page 5).

Hama rebels crushed, say Syrians

From Robert Fisk, Damascus, Feb 15

Major General Mustapha Tlas, the Syrian Defence Minister, told the cabinet in Damascus today that the uprising in the central Syrian city of Hama had been effectively crushed.

The city, however, remained in isolation from the rest of the country, its road and rail communications cut and troops from the Syrian 47 Army brigade encircling the suburbs. The few people who managed to leave within the past 24 hours reported that they could hear shell fire from the old quarter of Hama beside the river Orontes.

A clearer picture also emerged today of how the battles in the city—by far the most serious violence in Syria since President Hafez El-Assad came to power—started on the evening of February 2. Shortly after dark that night, regular Syrian soldiers were ordered to search a house in one of the ancient, vaulted streets in the west of the City.

Ninety troops, led by a lieutenant, surrounded the terraced building which was believed to contain a large store of arms belonging to the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood. Unknown to the soldiers, however, several hundred armed men had in turn surrounded them. As the lieutenant gave the order to storm the house, the troops were cut down by gunfire.

In the battle that followed, many of the rebels managed to strip uniforms from the soldiers' bodies and took up positions on the roofs, turrets and alcoves of the old city.

It seems that a number of conscript soldiers in the Hama area—either mistaking the rebels for mutinous troops or angered by the death of relatives—then moved into the city centre to support what had quickly become an uprising.

Certainly, a rebellion was proclaimed in two mosques in Hama on the following morning, February 3, and many hundreds of people—some say thousands—swarmed into the streets when they were told that their city had been "liberated" from government control by the Muslim Brotherhood.

Two separate but consistent reports from residents in the city suggest that the Hama battles were timed to coincide with uprisings in Tartous, Aleppo and Latakia. Save for a brief strike of street merchants in Aleppo, however, there was no unrest elsewhere in the country.

Indeed, Damascus is almost unnaturally quiet. The last recorded incident here was the discovery of a lorry-load of explosives a mile from the home of President Assad just before Christmas.

The Government-controlled Syrian press did not refer to the Hama battles today although there is still a suspicion that what General Tlas really told the cabinet was that it was all over bar the shooting.

Israel-US crisis and Haddad ill, page 6

Cynicism and kisses on streets of Warsaw

Continued from page 1

rarely seen outside cinema versions of Thomas Hardy novels.

He wil make a jacket for $60, a suit for $110. No szloties. He needs the hard currency to buy the cloth.

The desire to maintain standards need not express itself in craftsmanship, it can also emerge as affectation, a wish to maintain face. In trying to rent a flat, I have come across several women, of late middle age, who are by Polish standards extremely rich. One woman I met last week has four flats—one she lives in, one she lends to her daughter, one she rents to a foreigner and one that is still vacant. For the two flats on the market, she technically receives a zloty sum from the state rental agency. In fact, she also gets $250 a month in an envelope from the tenants.

If both her flats are rented that means she gets $500 a month, undeclared, untaxed, quite apart from her zloty earnings, all of which makes her a relatively wealthy woman. Yet she works in a factory, doing a boring job. Why does she bother? "We have to do what we can for Poland," she says, though with a sardonic smile.

The courtly gestures have not disappeared. The lady, after a quarter of an hour of bargaining, holds out her hand to be kissed before she catches her tram to the factory. The courtesies of address—Honoured Sir and Madam—are never absent when the young soldiers ask for identity passes and search the cars for Solidarity leaflets.

We are still waiting to hear what kind of standards are being maintained in the darker reaches of martial law, the internment centres and the interrogation prisons.

Poznan punished, strategy for union, page 6

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Napoleon. Hitler. Blaker They never learn

Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, menaced during yesterday's defence debate by both the Labour Party and the Conservative backbenchers, went ahead and waged war on two fronts. What makes him think he is cleverer than Hitler?

That statesman could have told him, with the benefit of hindsight, that this policy never works. But then Napoleon could have told Hitler. Napoleon! Hitler! Blaker! They never learn.

If one can be allowed to lapse into the armchair strategist's patter traditionally employed by retired officers in golf clubs—and by the older Tory backbenchers in defence debates, where Blaker and Hitler went wrong was to underestimate the threat in the East. What he should have done was to make peace with Mr John Silkin, the shadow Secretary for Defence, and then to march against the Conservative backbenchers. Alternatively, he could have demanded from them a free hand against Mr Silkin and betrayed them later. Another strategy would have been not to accept the job from Mrs Thatcher in the first place.

But it is easy to be wise after events. Debates are a filthy business. Mr Blaker was faced with a dreadful situation yesterday: the last Tory election manifesto. This, it will be remembered, was an extremely warlike document.

Yet the most aggressive action the Government has taken has been to close down the naval dockyard at Chatham and run down the one at Portsmouth. In the face of that onslaught, the defence buffs among the Tory backbenchers fought on yesterday, stubbornly defending their ancient peasant homeland below the gangway.

The debate was launched on a private member's motion by Sir Frederick Burden, Conservative Member for Gillingham. This was an area which according to Sir Frederick had been much affected by the *Blakerkrieg*: the Government's sudden dash to the sea and the strategic prize of Chatham, with all the public expenditure savings which that entailed. Unfortunately, this master stroke had put a lot of Sir Frederick's voters out of work. For Mr Blaker appears to be a field marshall in the bloodthirsty and legendary "Public Sector Borrowing Requirement" brigade.

Mr Julian Amery (Conservative, Brighton, Pavilion) with his plummy tones and slow delivery, rose. No defence debate is complete without this much-loved figure. He is the Liddell Hart, nay the Clausewitz, of armchair strategists. Lloyd George had said a backbencher should make only one point in a speech, he began. Well, his point was about the Government's running down of HMS Endurance, which had been recalled from Antarctic waters and which was essential if there were ever any threat to the Falkland Islands. "Britain has a long and distinguished connexion with the Antarctic continent", he rumbled.

Here was the authentic armchair sweep and breadth of vision. It was a remark worthy of Mr Anthony Powell's Widmerpool who, it may be remembered, was always trying to impress people at dinner parties by talking about such things as China's dependence on Manchuria for its bauxite.

Britain, of course has no greater connexion with the Antarctic than has anyone else. But Mr Amery pressed on with the references to Scott and Shackleton.

For the Opposition, Mr Silkin launched into a defence of the naval dockyards. With his keen strategic brain, he had noticed that, as a result of the Government's decision, these sea-faring towns were now awash with floating votes. Suddenly, Mr Blaker asked him whether Labour would reopen the yards. Mr Silkin replied that if there were an election tomorrow, and Labour won it, it would. "Aaaaah!" mocked the Tories.

That, however, was Mr Blaker's only direct hit of the debate. When the minister came to speak, Mr Alan Clark (Conservative, Plymouth, Sutton) knocked his rudder out with a well-aimed question accusing him of "straining his hon friends'" credulity by implying that there was no longer enough work for the yards. And, after Mr Blaker had said that ships would now be spending more time at sea, Mr Peter Viggers (Conservative, Gosport) sent him to the bottom by saying that in that case they would get worn out quicker and would require the dockyards. (Somehow Mr Blaker, who was a soldier in the metaphor opening this column, seems to have ended up as a ship. Fortunes of war, as Mr Amery would put it).

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne visits Selsley School, Gloucestershire, 3.

The Duke of Gloucester, as President, East Midlands Tourist Board, attends presentation on 'The Present State of Tourism in England', English Tourist Board, SW1, 12; later, as President, attends Honorary Fellows Dinner of The Royal Agricultural Society of England in London.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent, as Patrons, attend reception for Edward Boyle Memorial Trust, St James's Palace, 6.35.

Exhibitions

Drawings and prints of the Romantic Period, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4 (until March 28).

Work by Vladimir Mayakovsky, Fruit Market Gallery, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (until Feb 24).

Work by John Harper, and gum bichromate prints by Paul Brewer; Chapter Gallery, Market Road, Canton, Cardiff; Mon to Fri 12 to 10, Sat 12 to 4 and 6 to 9 (both until March 6).

The Arrogant Connoisseur, Richard Payne Knight, Whitworth Art Gallery, University of Manchester, Whitworth Park, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 9 (until April 3).

Thousands of Pictures—Millions of Miles, photographs by Freddie Reed, Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath; Mon to Sat, 10 to 4.45 (until March 29).

Japanese Festivals, exhibition about Japanese life and traditions for children, Haggs Castle Museum, 100 St Andrews Drive, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.15, Sun 2 to 5 (until April 30).

Talks, lectures

Theatre Today, by Richard Digby Day, Usher Gallery, Lincoln, 7.30.

Sporting fixtures

Football: FA Cup fifth round replay: Orient v Crystal Palace, 8; 11 league matches (see page 17).

Racing: Meetings at Newton Abbot, 12.45, Towcester, 1, and Sedgefield, 1.15.

Rugby League: First division, Hull v York, 7.30.

Rackets: Noel Bruce Cup, Queen's Club, Kensington.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Rate support grant orders for England and Wales.

Lords (2.30): Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill and Junior Hospital Doctors Bill, second readings.

Classical best sellers

Best-selling records last week were: 1 Holst: The Planets—Karajan (DG2532019); 2 Perhaps Love—Domingo (CBS73592); 3 Pachelbel: Canon-Hogwood (Decca DSL0494); 4 Beethoven: Violin Concerto—Perlman (HMV ASD4039); 5 Vivaldi: Estro Armonico—Hogwood (Oiseau-Lyre D245D2); 6 Monteverdi: Sacred Music—Goodman (Hyperion A66021); 7 Beethoven: Symphonies 1/9—Sanderling (HMV SLS5239); 8 The Legendary Hollywood String Quartet (HMV RLS765); 9 Domingo Sings Tangos (DG2536416); 10 Strauss: Alpine Symphony — Karajan (DG 2532015).

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.69
Austria Sch	32.25	30.25
Belgium Fr	85.00	81.00
Canada $	2.30	2.21
Denmark Kr	14.95	14.20
Finland Mkk	8.70	8.25
France Fr	11.56	10.96
Germany DM	4.58	4.33
Greece Dr	119.00	110.00
Hongkong $	11.20	10.60
Ireland Pt	1.29	1.24
Italy Lir	2395.00	2295.00
Japan Yn	462.00	436.00
Netherlands Gld	5.01	4.75
Norway Kr	11.45	10.85
Portugal Esc	131.00	124.00
South Africa Rd	2.09	1.94
Spain Pta	192.25	183.25
Sweden Kr	11.13	10.55
Switzerland Fr	3.68	3.46
USA $	1.89	1.82
Yugoslavia Dnr	101.00	94.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International.

London: The *FT* Index fell 6.4 to 564.1.

Travel

Pre-recorded travel information on Traveline—rail: 01-246 8030; road: 01-246 8031; sea: 01-246 8032; air: 01-246 8033.

Rail

No trains today because of Aslef strike. Tomorrow's services subject to early cancellations as a result.

Accommodation

London Tourist Board service to arrange hotel bookings in London on 01-730 3450 (until 5.30). Or call in person at National Tourist Information Centre, Victoria Station (until 8.30).

Roads

Heavy traffic and congestion at peak times likely today on routes into cities because of rail strike. AA advises drivers to stagger departure times and share cars where possible.

Emergency parking

Emergency car parks for private vehicles (open all week during rail disruption) include: Serpentine Road, Rotten Row, North Carriage Drive, West Carriage Drive and South Carriage Drive, Hyde Park; Inner and Outer Circle and Chester Road, Regents Park; Albert Memorial Road, Kensington Gardens; Birdcage Walk, St James's Park; Battersea Park; Victoria Park, E9; Peckham Rye fairground. If central parking areas full by 12.30, parking may be allowed in The Mall (Horse Ride) and Constitution Hill (Green Park Side).

For NCP space availability, call 01-499 7050.

Roadworks

North: A1(T): Temporary signals at Hatfield, S Yorkshire. A181: Temporary signals on Wellfield by-pass, Co Durham. A684: Delays at Leeming Bar, N Yorkshire. A6120: Lane closures on Leeds outer ring road near Weetwood Lane.

Wales and West: A303: Roadworks at Honiton, Somerset. M4: Lane closures between junctions 16 (Swindown) and 17 (Chippenham). A4: Width restrictions on Bath Road, Bristol. A5: Temporary signals at Caergeiliog, between Holyhead and Bangor, Gwynedd.

Scotland: A96: Roadworks near Huntley, Aberdeenshire. A9: Temporary signals at Cromarty Bridge, Ross and Cromarty. A82: Temporary signals at Ballachulish Bridge, Inverness-shire. A82: Roadworks between Glencoe centre to Strathclyde regional boundary.

Midlands and E Anglia: A5: Width restrictions at Kilsby and Cowellbend, Northamptonshire. A625: Closed at Mam Tor, Derbyshire, diversion. A45: Lane closure on Newmarket by-pass at Waterhole Bridge.

Information supplied by AA.

Air

Despite strike of baggage handlers, BA plan to operate nearly 90 per cent of European and domestic flights from terminal one, Heathrow. Shuttle and long haul flights unaffected.

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TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending February 7:

BBC 1

1 Last of the Summer Wine (14.15m)
2 Jim'll Fix It (13.65m)
3 Dallas (12.65m)
4 Shoestring (12.35m)
5 Terry and June (11.80m)
6 The Black Windmill (11.65)
7 Holiday (11.55m)
8 News and Sport (Sat) (11.50m)
9 Top of the Pops (11.40m)
10 The Les Dawson Show (11.15m)

BBC 2

1 Not The Nine O'Clock News (9.90m)
2 Pot Black '82 (8.60m)
3 Grace Kennedy (7.55m)
4 One Man and his Dog (6.80m)
5 The Mango Tree (6.05)
6 Porridge (5.70m)
7 Call My Bluff (4.95)
8 The Waltons (4.80m)
8= Forty Minutes (4.80m)
10 The Bell (Wed and Sun) (4.60m)

ITV

1 This Is Your Life, Thames (17.55m)
2 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada (17.35m)
3 Coronation Street (Mon) (16.35m)
4 Family Fortunes, Central (14.95m)
5 Shine On Harvey Moon, Central (14.70m)
6 Hart to Hart, ITV (14.60m)
7 Wish You Were Here, Thames (14.55m)
8 The Fall Guy, ITV (14.50m)
9 The Gentle Touch, LWT (14.40m)
10 3-2-1, Yorkshire (14.30m)

British Audience Research Board.

The papers

Le Monde asks whether the British will "finally succeed in changing the EEC's rules, its nature, and betray its ambitions, and Le Figaro suggests Britain will aim to impede any agricultural prices settlement until the European Council's meeting at the end of March.

Calling for restraint in arms sales abroad, especially to economically or politically unstable developing countries, the New York Times says: "Washington keeps on pushing arms", creating "the repugnant image of America as a merchant of death."

The Daily Mirror says a good newspaper "sees being right as a duty and being wrong as a failure . . . should be sceptical about authority, not cynical . . . should be brash when brashness helps to make its point . . . should never be offensive, because being offensive loses the point . . . should not be a respecter of privilege but be passionate in its defence of the under-privileged . . . and though it may support a particular political party, its comment should be free from the dictates of that party".

Today's anniversary

Francis Galton, scientist and explorer was born at Sparkbrook, Birmingham, 1822.

Weather

An anticyclone over Norway is expected to persist, with a ridge of high pressure over Britain and a shallow trough of low pressure from Denmark to Belgium moving slowly W.

6 am to midnight

London, Central S, Central N, NE England, Midlands: Freezing fog patches dispersing slowly, sunny periods developing; wind NE, light; max temp 6C (43F), rather cold in foggy areas.

SE, E England, East Anglia: Mostly cloudy, misty, perhaps some drizzle or sleet, especially near coasts; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 6C (43F).

Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind E, moderate; max temp 6C (43F).

SW England, Wales: Dry, sunny periods, some fog patches inland; wind E, light or moderate; max temp 8C (46F).

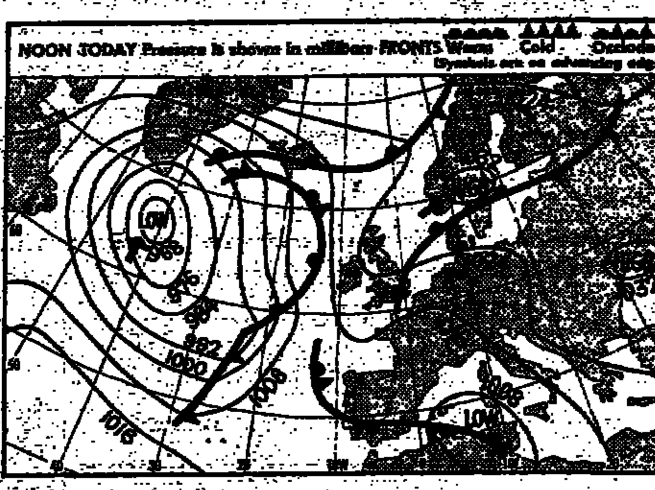
NW England, Lake District, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: Freezing fog patches dispersing slowly, sunny periods developing; wind SE or S, light; max temp 6C (43F), rather cold in foggy areas.

Isle of Man, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, N Ireland: Dry, sunny periods; wind S, moderate; max temp 6C (43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Little change.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind northeasterly strong, rain at first, visibility good; sea rough. Strait of Dover: Wind NE, strong, occasionally gale; sea rough or very rough. English Channel (E): Wind E, strong decreasing fresh; sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E or SE, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

Sun rises: 7.13 am. Sun sets: 5.17 pm. Moon rises: 1.35 am. Moon sets: 10.55 am. New moon: February 23.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

Lighting up time

London 5.47 pm to 6.41 am.
Bristol 5.57 pm to 6.51 am.
Edinburgh 5.48 pm to 7.04 am.
Manchester 5.51 pm to 6.54 am.
Penzance 6.11 pm to 7.0 am.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	6	43	Guernsey	s	7	45
Birmingham	c	1	34	Inverness	f	1	34
Blackpool	s	7	45	Jersey	s	7	45
Bristol	c	4	39	London	c	6	43
Cardiff	c	5	41	Manchester	s	5	41
Edinburgh	c	4	39	Newcastle	f	5	41
Glasgow	s	4	39	Ronaldsway	s	7	45

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Guernsey, Valley, Exeter, Falmouth, Culdrose, 10C (50F); lowest day max: Leeming, 3C (37F); highest rainfall: Lerwick, .03in; highest sunshine: Ilfracombe, Penzance, Morecambe, 8.5hr.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

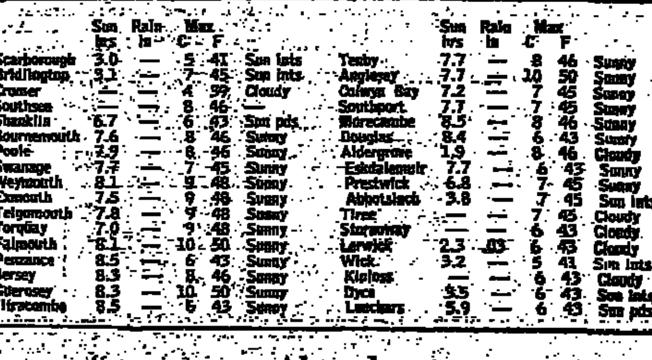
MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1510R: (Feb 17) 4.12-4.13; E*; 20E; E, and 5.47-5.51; WSW*; 85N; ENE. Cosmos 236R: 19.4-19.6; SSW; 25SSE; SSE. Cosmos 1220: 19.24-19.27; NNW; 25NNE; NNE; and 21.6-21.7; NW; 20NW; NW. [illegible]

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.03	6.1	7.35	6.0
Aberdeen	6.53	3.2	7.16	3.3
Avonmouth			12.19	10.6
Belfast	4.40	2.9	5.12	3.0
Cardiff			12.03	9.9
Devonport	10.43	4.5	11.23	4.4
Dover	4.17	5.6	4.54	5.2
Falmouth	10.13	4.3	10.53	4.2
Glasgow	6.11	4.4	6.20	4.4
Harwich	4.59	3.3	5.33	3.1
Holyhead	3.41	4.4	4.09	4.3
Hull	11.37	5.9		
Ilfracombe	11.08	6.9	11.43	6.7
Leith	8.14	4.4	8.41	4.4
Liverpool	4.23	7.5	4.49	7.3
Lowestoft	2.30	2.2	3.36	2.0
Margate	5.09	4.1	5.47	3.9
Milford Haven	11.32	5.3		
Newquay	10.31	5.4	11.06	5.2
Oban	10.53	3.0		
Penzance	9.58	4.5	10.41	4.4
Portland	11.18	1.4	11.48	1.3
Portsmouth	4.44	4.0	5.16	3.7
Shoreham	4.09	5.0	4.43	4.7
Southampton	4.20	3.8	4.46	3.6
Swansea	11.37	7.5		
Tees	9.27	4.2	9.49	4.3
Walton-on-Naze	4.52	3.5	5.26	3.3

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



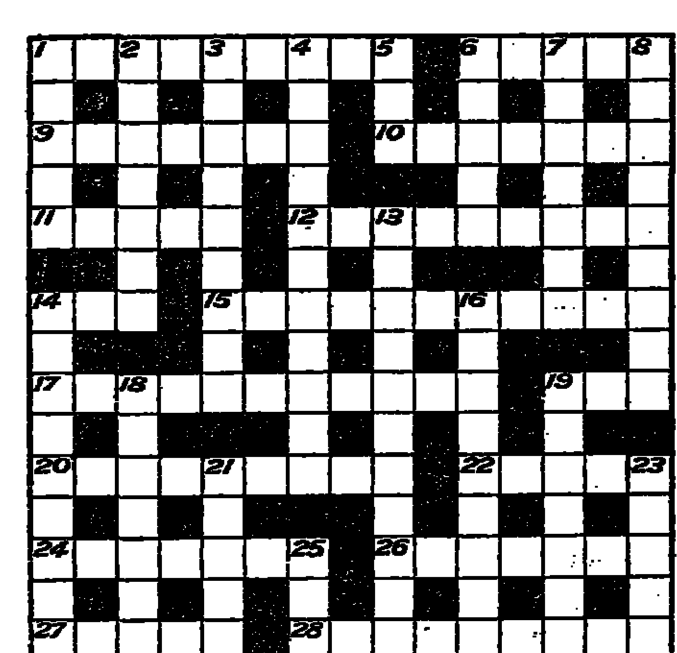
	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	3.0	—	5	41	Sun ints	Tenby	7.7	—	8	46	Sunny
Bridlington	3.1	—	7	45	Sun ints	Anglesey	7.7	—	10	50	Sunny
Cromer	—	—	4	39	Cloudy	Colwyn Bay	7.2	—	7	45	Sunny
Southsea	—	—	8	46	—	Southport	7.7	—	7	45	Sunny
Shanklin	6.7	—	6	43	Sun pds	Morecambe	8.5	—	8	46	Sunny
Bournemouth	7.6	—	8	46	Sunny	Douglas	8.4	—	6	43	Sunny
Poole	7.9	—	8	46	Sunny	Aldergrove	1.9	—	8	46	Cloudy
Swanage	7.7	—	7	45	Sunny	Eskdalemuir	7.7	—	6	43	Sunny
Weymouth	8.1	—	9	48	Sunny	Prestwick	6.8	—	7	45	Sunny
Exmouth	7.5	—	9	48	Sunny	Abbotsinch	3.8	—	7	45	Sun ints
Teignmouth	7.8	—	9	48	Sunny	Tiree	—	—	7	45	Cloudy
Torquay	7.0	—	9	48	Sunny	Stornoway	—	—	6	43	Cloudy
Falmouth	8.1	—	10	50	Sunny	Lerwick	2.3	.03	6	43	Cloudy
Penzance	8.5	—	6	43	Sunny	Wick	3.2	—	5	41	Sun ints
Jersey	8.3	—	8	46	Sunny	Kinloss	—	—	6	43	Cloudy
Guernsey	8.3	—	10	50	Sunny	Dyce	5.5	—	6	43	Sun ints
Ilfracombe	8.5	—	6	43	Sunny	Leuchars	5.9	—	6	43	Sun pds

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	14	57	Corfu	r	9	48	Malaga	f	14	57	Rio de Jan			
Akrotiri	c	12	54	Dallas				Malta	f	17	63	Rome	f	14	57
Alexandria	c	12	54	Dublin	c	7	45	Mexico City				Salzburg	c	0	32
Algiers	f	21	70	Dubrovnik	r	8	46	Miami				Sao Paulo			
Amsterdam	c	3	37	Faro	r	14	57	Milan	sn	0	32	San Francisco			
Barbados				Florence	c	12	54	Montreal				Santiago			
Barcelona	c	12	54	Frankfurt	c	5	41	Moscow	s	0	32	Seoul	s	5	41
Beirut	s	12	54	Geneva	c	5	41	Munich	c	−3	27	Stockholm	c	−1	30
Belgrade	s	5	41	Gibraltar	c	12	54	Nairobi	f	29	84	Strasbourg	c	5	41
Berlin	c	1	34	Helsinki	c	−1	30	Naples	r	10	50	Tangier	c	12	[illegible]
Bermuda				Hongkong	c	14	57	New York				Tel Aviv	c	14	57
Biarritz	c	7	45	Innsbruck	s	2	36	Nice	f	13	55	Tenerife	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	f	5	41	Istanbul	c	4	39	Oslo	s	2	36	Tokyo	s	9	48
Bordeaux	s	9	48	Jeddah	s	25	77	Ottawa				Toronto			
Boston				Las Palmas	c	17	63	Paris	c	3	37	Tunis	f	18	64
Brussels	d	3	37	Lisbon	f	12	54	Perth	f	20	68	Valencia	r	10	50
Cairo	c	16	61	Locarno	r	3	37	Peking	s	6	43	Vancouver			
Casablanca	c	15	59	Los Angeles				Prague	c	−1	30	Venice	r	5	41
Chicago				Luxembourg	r	3	37	Reykjavik	sn	0	32	Vienna	c	−1	30
Cologne	c	6	43	Madrid	d	8	46	Rhodes	f	12	54	Warsaw	s	2	36
Copenhagen	c	0	32	Majorca	f	16	61	Riyadh	s	18	64	Zurich	c	3	37

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,757



ACROSS

1 No happiness, we're told, for his lot (9).
6 Subject to choose? Not entirely (5).
9 What in France poor Carl accepts as a finish (7).
10 Cavalryman's horseplay in a Scottish river (7).
11 Treasurer's opening letters in error. That's fishy (5).
12 Hair is that of a leporine creature (9).
14 These eggs sound dear (3).
15 His trainees' performance may be noted in the stalls (11).
17 Russians display such mateyness (11).
19 Shoot like Melville's Billy, endlessly (3).
20 Islands represented in Old English plays (9).
22 Some reel, following this to a dance (5).
24 Note inside in good order. It's only temporary (7).
26 Student deserving of a pound (7).
27 It's found in Tyrone, Athlone and S. Wales (5).
28 Coaches may have capital behind them (4,5).

DOWN

1 In Hell see a guide (5).
2 Pobble's fate, roughly speaking, to have sugar in milk (7).
3 One of this class may be caught by a poor oarsman (9).
4 Cremona's his resort for Mrs Swiveller (11).
5 Homeric inclination? (3).
6 A super sort, was W. H. Davies (5).
7 University officer identified at the head of the chapter (7).
8 Were involved in discussion? Granted (9).
13 Plant supplied by the confectioner? (5-6).
14 Formal welcome marred by atmospherics (9).
16 Shaw's victim of upset ruining the plan? (5-4).
18 Train band joining such a force (7).
19 Bloomer? A big one to make (7).
21 Premier bridge-player (5).
23 Italian city a highwayman quietly left (5).
25 To erect a barrier is crazy (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,756

